

People's courts in Ghana

Flight lieutenant Jerry Rawlings' regime, which seized power in Ghana last Thursday, is to set up people's tribunals "not fettered by technical rules". They will try those "who have committed crimes against the people". At least 60 members of the overthrown regime have given themselves up. Page 4

Thatcher to visit China

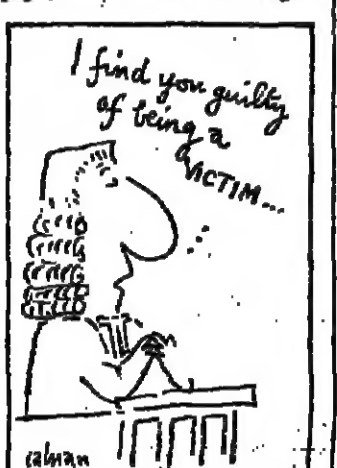
Mrs Margaret Thatcher will make an official visit to China in September, Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal, said in Peking, where he discussed Hong Kong and aviation matters with the Chinese Prime Minister. Page 3

TUC and CBI urge reflation

Unions and employers together attacked the Government's economic policies at a meeting of the National Economic Development Council, and demanded some measure of reflation by the Chancellor to stimulate industry. Both the TUC and the CBI regard recent Treasury forecasts of minimal growth as unacceptable, amounting to continuing stagnation. Page 11

Miners warned of strike cost

Mr Donald Davies, the coal board's marketing chief, reinforced his chairman's warning to miners of the effect of a strike on the industry's finances. The board had offered £1m more than it could earn next year, to meet the present pay claim, he said. Page 2



No automatic rates refund

Only those GLC ratepayers who ask for it will get back at once the supplementary rate levied for the outlawed cheap fares scheme, a meeting of London chief finance officers decided. Instead, the amount paid will be credited to the ratepayers, thus saving the GLC money. Page 2

Court to rule on 'handshake'

The courts are to decide on the record £750,000 golden handshake being offered to Mr Jack Gill by his former employers, Associated Communications Corporation headed by Lord Grade. The Post Office pension fund, an institutional shareholder, is to petition the High Court to stop the payment. Page 3

Gaddafi attacks fellow Arabs

Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has described Arab countries who were friendly to the United States as being more dangerous than Israel to the Arab cause and said that the governments must be overthrown. Page 3

Spain prepares

King Juan Carlos warned Spain's armed forces not to listen to those presenting themselves as "national saviours". He was preparing the army for the coming court martial of the senior army officers involved in last February's attempted coup. Page 3

Test drawn

England were unable to bowl out India on a docile pitch on the final day of the fourth Test match, at Calcutta and the game ended in a draw. India lead 1-0 in the series. Page 15

Leader page, 7
Letters: On Liberal-SDP seats, from the Chairman of the Liberal Party, and others; music, from Mr R. A. Howard
Leading articles: Darwin; detente, rape.
Features, page 6
William Rodgers on why people should have a choice on political issues; love without marriage; Trevor Fishlock looks at the formidable tasks facing Mrs Gandhi
Obituary, page 8
Lieutenant-General Thomas Corbett, Captain Robert Ellis, Dr M. M. Peacock
Book Show, page 17
Michael Frenchman writes on new aids and equipment for the yachtsman

Benn stays silent

Peace breaks out in Labour Party

From Hugh Noyes and Donald Macintyre, Bishop's Stortford

Labour Party and trade union leaders emerged from a two-day conference last night in a state of unified euphoria, convinced that peace, sweetness and light had broken out all around them, and that Mr Wedgwood Benn would not challenge the leadership again before the election. Mr Benn, however, withheld confirmation.

Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, beaming broadly as he sat beside Dame Judith Hart, chairman of the party, Mr David Bamber, secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, and Mr Ron Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, claimed that the meeting was the most successful of its kind since the last election and one of the most successful in the history of the party.

The conference, called by leaders of the Trade Unions for Labour Victory, was widely expected to break down in bitter battles.

However, party and union leaders later strong emphasised their view that there would be no more leadership, deputy leadership, constitutional or constituency battles to divide the party between now and the general election.

Mr Benn was never asked during the conference to state his position on any of those matters, and he refused to discuss his "intentions" with reporters. It seems also that the issue of an inquiry into far-left elements in the party was only briefly mentioned.

But despite Mr Benn's silence, senior union leaders were adamant in private that he would not stand for election to the leadership or deputy leadership in 1982. "I do not think it is a fact," the general secretary of one large union said.

A turning point, says Healey

It was significant, however, that whatever "assurances" Mr Benn had given always appeared to have been once removed from the person relating them.

It is worth remembering that only just before Christmas Mr Benn proclaimed that he was the rightful deputy leader of the Labour Party. His reason for this claim was that many of the MPs who voted Mr Denis Healey into office had since defected to the Social Democrats. Mr Benn has never withdrawn his claim and it was only on Tuesday of this week that Mr Healey was saying that he had no idea whether Mr Benn would stand against him or against Mr Foot, or whether he might assume some other role such as Pope or even Queen.

Yesterday, however, the conviction that Mr Benn would not run for the leadership or deputy leadership appeared to extend even to Mr Healey, who said: "The unanimous feeling was that the 'wringles' must stop."

Today's conference marks a turning point in British politics. We agreed unanimously to turn our backs on the miseries of the last two years. From this day forward the Labour Party and the trade union movement will concentrate their energies on getting a Labour majority at the next general election.

The Labour movement had gained a double bonus from the conference, he said. "It is pulling together just when the artificial alliance between the Liberals and the Social Democrats is falling apart. Their jerry-built structure is crumbling into ruin even before the cement is dry."

Mr Eric Heffer, a supporter of Mr Benn, put to the conference at least one issue that could introduce further bitterness when he declared that it was important to accept that there were many differing groups within the party; while

they did not accept the ideas of all such groups, there should not be any witch-hunts. It was important, he added, to recognise and accept that constitutional and policy decisions had been made at annual and other party conferences and that those changes were now the accepted constitution and policies of the party. Further proposals for constitutional changes and elections arising from the present constitution should not be pursued until after the next election.

Mr Heffer accepted that there would be squalls in the coming months. But he said, they would be squalls that would only put fresh wind behind the party's sails. "We can now set sail for the opposite shore, that shore being a Labour government after the next election."

Mr Foot and Mr Benn strongly denied that the trade unions had attempted to make any direct overtures to Mr Benn. Mr Heffer explained that there would now be a joint strategy to ensure that the party was properly financed and that the money was used to best effect.

Campaign to push the new unity

"The smiles on our faces," he said, "denote that peace has at last broken out in the Labour Party. We have a leader and a deputy leader, and I do not think that in the next two years we will have our constitutional battles and I do not think that they will occur again in the next two years."

Mr Benn's own contribution to yesterday's discussions was low key and concerned with organisation.

The prospect of a by-election in Hillhead, Glasgow, with Mr Roy Jenkins representing the SDP was mentioned more than once and Mr Gavin Laird, the representative of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and a right-winger, said the poll would provide Labour with a chance to show its unity. "If that means the Lairds and the Benns appearing on the same platform, so be it," he told the meeting.

One decision to come out of the conference is that a costly promotional campaign to emphasize the new unity will be launched over the next few months. Benn's new year message of February 22 will be 23 conferences throughout the country for thousands of party activists, followed by meetings in every constituency in the country. They will be addressed by party leaders to drive home the new feeling of brotherly love.

Until the campaign ends in March or April, those meetings will be reinforced by a film outlining all branches of party policy, with the significant exception of nuclear unilateralism and defence. The film will concentrate on Labour's alternative economic strategy with particular emphasis, as Mr Foot put it, on the horrors of unemployment.

As Mr Benn pointed out: "We want to make sure that people all over the country understand that there is an alternative strategy that will overcome the ills that have been perpetrated on the people of this country by the present Government. Mr Foot concluded that, far from having a gun put at his head by the trade union leaders, the unions had shown that they wanted to help the party to get on with the job of winning the next election."

The unions appear to believe that they have frightened their grip on the party's finances and that the national executive will now carry out a two-year-old recommendation of a party commission of inquiry to appoint a Director of Finance.

Benn's backers hold fire and photograph, page 2
The right to choose, page 6



A strike which is expected to halt all of British Rail's Sealink ferries has been called by officers in support of the seamen, seen above, who are holding a sit-in on the threatened Senlac ferry at Newhaven. Report, page 2

Russia signs easy credit deal with Poland

By Our Foreign Staff

The Soviet Union announced yesterday that it would grant Poland credit on easy terms to cover the trade imbalance between the two countries. Figures for the first nine months of 1981 put the Polish deficit at about 1,250m roubles (£95m).

The agreement was contained in a general trade protocol signed in Moscow by Mr Tadeusz Nestorowicz, the Polish Foreign Trade Minister, and Mr Nikolai Patolchev, his Soviet counterpart.

West Germany also offered extensive financial aid to Poland yesterday, provided that reforms were carried out. Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister and acting head of government, said in Stuttgart that West Germany was prepared with its Western partners to give Poland "financial aid on a large scale" if it returned "to the path of reforms".

His remarks came less than 24 hours after President Reagan called in talks with Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, for a forceful Western response to the Polish crisis.

Tass the Russians would continue deliveries of oil, natural gas and other imports, and raw materials to Poland in 1982. In return, Poland would export machine tools, vehicles, farm machinery, and construction equipment to the Soviet Union.

Quoting an informed Soviet source in a dispatch from Moscow, a French news agency, Agence France-Press, said the Soviet Union was prepared to pump unlimited economic and financial aid into Poland in order to normalise the situation.

In Washington Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said yesterday that the United States was hoping for a "robust and realistic common assessment" of Soviet responsibility for the situation in Poland at the Nato foreign ministers meeting in Brussels next Monday.

In London, Lord Trefgarne, Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, protested to Mr Victor Popov, the Soviet Ambassador, about the jamming of BBC Polish language broadcasts.

One of General Jaruzelski's advisers said in Copenhagen that Lech Walesa would be welcomed back as leader of Solidarity but in a non-political capacity. At the moment, "a clear-up was going on inside the party".

Reagan confidence, Polish party losses, page 4
The gulag, photograph, page 4

Signalman let two trains pass, crash inquiry is told

A young signalman who had been doing the work for only a month allowed a passenger train along the same line as a stock train which was at a standstill. Four people died in the ensuing crash.

Mr Derek Axtell, aged 25, told an inquiry into the crash that when he realised what he had done, he pulled an emergency lever to warn the driver of the passenger train. He had also shouted from his signal box as the passenger train passed, but "nobody heard me".

Major Charles Rose, the Department of Transport inspector in charge of the inquiry sitting in London said: "It must have been a pretty horrifying moment."

When he realised both trains were on the same section, he telephoned the signal box at Seer Green.

The phone was engaged. The idea was to get someone to run up the line, I then went on to High Wycombe and told them I had got two trains on the same section. The next thing I heard from the signal box at High Wycombe was that there had been an accident.

Signalman Richard Lee, who was in the signal box at High Wycombe at the time of the crash, told the inquiry that he

"couldn't quite make out" how Mr Axtell had got two trains on the same section of track at the same time.

The driver of the first train rang to tell me he had stopped because there was a tree overhanging, or something like that," he said. "He said it was only a minor obstruction and that it would only take him a couple of minutes to clear it. But then the signalman at Gerrards Cross came on in an agitated state. I asked him what had happened, but he couldn't give an answer. He seemed a bit confused. I couldn't quite make out what he was on about."

Mr Lee said he had spoken to Mr Axtell earlier when things appeared "quite normal". He had previously worked very well with him, but added that when weather conditions worsened "things started to go astray". Major Rose praised Mr Lee's calm and composure for his part in handling the emergency.

Earlier in the inquiry a man, sitting at the back of the audience, shouted to Major Rose: "Can I ask the witnesses some questions?"

Refused, he demanded, "Why not?" then added: "This smacks to me of a great big cover-up. These men owe it to their dead colleagues to make sure their wives are compensated, and to people killed, that they are compensated."

Major Rose said: "I am conducting this inquiry. The man shouted back: 'The truth will out whether you will have it or not here.'"

The four who died on the rush-hour passenger train which was packed with school children were Andrew Russell and Nicholas McManus, both aged 12, Paul Cousins, aged 17 and Mr Thomas Shaw, aged 32, the driver.

Continued on back page, col 2

Mr Axtell: "I shouted but no-one heard."

Penlee fund top donors to get tax indemnity

By Our Political Staff

One final legal difficulty over the conditions applying to the Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund was cleared away last night when it was stated on behalf of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that people who made large donations and could be liable to capital transfer tax will be totally indemnified in respect of such tax.

This issue was still in doubt on Tuesday after Mr John Moore, chief executive of the Penlee District Council and trustees of the fund had discussed it with Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, and the Charity Commission.

The decision on capital transfer tax came yesterday after Mrs Thatcher had met Sir Michael and the Chancellor. The Attorney General had earlier said the Government would consider legislation to obviate "any serious" tax problems affecting the fund.

One of the leading figures behind the £2.1m Penlee lifeboat fund yesterday rejected a Conservative MP's warning that the money could destroy the small Cornish village of Mousehole where the dependants of the eight dead lifeboatmen live (Craig Sempé writes).

Continued on back page, col 1

Car bomb injures scientist in Dublin

From Our Correspondent Dublin

The senior forensic scientist in the Irish Republic was seriously injured when a booby-trap bomb exploded in his car as he was travelling to work in a Dublin suburb yesterday.

Dr James Donovan has given evidence for the prosecution in a large number of cases, involving terrorists and ordinary criminals, and the police believe that the provisional IRA could have been responsible for the attack.

The scientist was a chief prosecution witness in the trial of two men accused of murdering Lord Mountbatten of Burma two years ago. A main factor in the conviction of one of the men was forensic evidence linking paint flakes found on the clothes of the accused to paint on the Mountbatten boat.

The attack on Dr Donovan is the first on an official of the Irish Republic and represents a serious worry to the Government.

Dr Donovan, aged 36, had completed several miles of the journey from his home in Tallaght to his work at police headquarters in the Phoenix Park, when the bomb exploded.

Part of his left foot has been amputated but his life is not in danger.

A government statement later said that Dr Donovan's work in the forensic science laboratory had been of critical importance in the solution of a number of major crimes.

"There can be little doubt that this outrage was connected with his work."

Economy boost, page 2

Invitation to a Private View

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VALUE IN ART

Father of raped girl attacks 'unjust' sentence

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

The father of a rape victim aged 17, whose attacker was fined £2,000 on Tuesday, disclosed yesterday that his daughter's experience resulted in her putting off her wedding.

He called the sentence unjust and pitiful and said: "Our daughter will bear the mental scars for the rest of her life. She went through a terrible ordeal and she was totally broken up when he was allowed to walk free."

When passing the sentence, at Ipswich Crown Court, Judge Bertrand Richards said that he was not sending John Allen, a businessman, aged 33, to prison because the girl had been guilty of contributing to her own plight.

The girl's father commented: "The judge has given me a licence for any rapist to attack girls on alone at night."

He said that last month his daughter had spent two weeks in hospital after suffering a nervous breakdown. "The doctor called it delayed trauma, but we can see that our



Judge Bertrand Richards: His sentence provoked the outcry.

daughter has not been the same since the night it happened five months ago."

The father said he felt very bitter about the sentence. At the time of the rape he felt like taking the law into his own hands, but he thought the courts would impose a fair punishment. "I could not believe my ears when the judge said he was not going to send him to jail."

The thing that really hurts is that she did not want to go to court in the first place, but the police persuaded her and said she would be helping every other rape victim.

"No woman is going to be willing to give evidence in a rape case again now that she knows that her attacker may not even have to spend a single day in prison for his crimes."

The girl had to hitch-hike because her fiancé, an American Serviceman, was unable to drive her home.

Mr Allen said yesterday that he had got off lightly and said he realised that he could

comments and demand an explanation.

"The derogatory sentence will give solace and comfort to rapists," Mr Ashley has told the Lord Chancellor.

Few lawyers in the Temple were willing to defend Judge Richards's sentence, or his comments, although Sir Melford Stevenson, a former High Court judge, said that girls who hitch-hiked alone at night were "asking for it".

That view was expressed by several lawyers to whom I spoke, but none of them suggested that such a lenient sentence was justified as a result. None of them, either, agreed with the judge's comment that the girl had been guilty of contributory negligence.

Mr John Marriage QC, Chairman of the Criminal Bar Association, was among the many legal voices criticising the sentence. There were, he said, some exceptional cases where a lenient sentence for rape might be justified, but this was not among them.

There is no appeal against the sentence, by the prosecution, or any other review.

As criticism of the sentence grew, the Scottish Office disclosed that a Scottish sheriff who had dealt leniently with a man who had indecently assaulted an Asian girl aged 13 had been removed from office.

Sheriff Francis Middleton fined the man £750 last May, and was reported to have said that one of the reasons for not sending him to prison was that intercourse with young girls before marriage was a social custom in Asia.

The remarks were criticised by the Scottish Asian Action Committee as "ignorant, obscene and insulting to the Asian people".

A Scottish Information Office spokesman has denied that Sheriff Middleton was dismissed because of the incident, and Sheriff Middleton also denied that he had been dismissed. He said his remarks were made in good faith.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Decision on return of GLC rate

A private meeting of chief finance officers of all the Greater London Councils decided yesterday that the council should get the return of the GLC rate, which is currently set at 100 per cent of the rate of the London Borough of Westminster.

The meeting was called by the London Boroughs Association to ensure that ratepayers would receive the same return on their money as in the boroughs of Westminster.

As soon as the GLC decides on its financial plans on Tuesday, the boroughs will start a series of meetings to discuss the return of the rate.

The inner London boroughs will pass, as soon as they can, a resolution making legal the supplementary rate levied on behalf of the Inner London Education Authority, which asked boroughs last autumn for 4.7p a pound of rateable value, a total of £35m. By Christmas, only £5m of that had been collected.

Yesterday's meeting decided that ratepayers will get no interest on the supplementary rates they have paid.

The aims of industry organisation is planning to launch a campaign against a number of Labour-controlled London boroughs for spending money on press advertisements attacking the Government.

An advertisement in yesterday's *Standard* complained of cuts in government grants to London boroughs and portrayed local election candidates as puppets on a string controlled by Whitehall.

Lawyers active for the borough of Solihull will ask the High Court yesterday for an order declaring that the West Midlands County Council acted illegally last autumn when it levied a supplementary rate to pay for cuts in bus fares.

Lamp post stops freedom break

Two prisoners in their early twenties broke out of Swansea Magistrates' Court yesterday and ran along the side of a lamp post, forcing their way through the crowd and breaking their wrists. They were treated in hospital.

£42,000 paid for prayer rug

A rare Ottoman prayer rug which Sotheby's had estimated would fetch between £1,000 and £2,000 was sold for £42,000 yesterday to a Munich dealer, Eberhart Hermann.

The rug was catalogued as a fine seventeenth-century Ghazal prayer rug with eighteenth-century embroidery. But after the auction, carpet dealers said it was a late sixteenth or early seventeenth century prayer rug from Cairo.

BMW car wins trophy

The "Top Car" trophy, presented annually by the Guild of Motoring Writers, has been awarded to the BMW5 series saloon from Germany. A panel of journalists from 12 European countries has named the Ford cargo vehicle "Truck of the Year" for 1982.

Strike could cost customers and jobs, pitmen told

From Paul Rantledge, Labour Editor, Leeds

The National Coal Board is mounting an intensive propaganda initiative aimed at preventing miners from voting strike in the pithead ballot next week.

After a warning from Sir Derek Ezra, the board's chairman, of the damage that an all-out stoppage could do to the industry came a fresh caution yesterday from Mr Donald Davies, the board member for marketing.

He told miners at Allerton Bywater colliery, near Castleford, that potential customers for coal might be dissuaded from making big investments if pitmen gave their national strike.

"We must have stability," he insisted. The board had gone out on a limb to the tune of about £11m more than it could hope to earn in the next 12 months to make an acceptable pay offer to the men, he said.

The industry could not afford to make more in wages than its customers were prepared to pay for its products. The inevitable outcome of that would be lost business, and lost jobs for miners.

Mr Davies' intervention at one of the more moderate pits in Yorkshire is part of warnings that will be delivered by senior management in the few days remaining before the miners' vote on the poll on January 14 and 15.

Rail drivers urged to attend joint talks

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Attempts were being made last night to bring train drivers and officials of the other two railway unions together for a meeting with British Rail next Monday in an effort to avert next week's threatened two-day closure of the railways.

BR, which yesterday sent a letter to all railmen warning them of the dangers to the enterprise if the strike goes ahead, is trying to find a way of persuading the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF) to attend the meeting without first paying them a 3 per cent pay rise.

It is refusing to make the payment to the 27,000-strong union, the second stage of an 11 per cent deal agreed last August, until the union accepts a new flexible rostering proposal. ASLEF's view is that the 3 per cent must be paid before it can attend any meetings.

BR has suggested informally that the payment should meet the needs of the Railways Staffs National Council, the industry's highest negotiating body. It can rely on acceptance by the National Union of Railwaymen and the white collar transport staffs' Association, whose members have been paid the 3 per cent.

Ship's officers on Sealink ferries told to strike

By a Staff Reporter

Officers on all Sealink ferries were called out yesterday on indefinite strike over the company's plans to withdraw from the Newcastle, Newcastle and Newcastle service and to sell off two train ferries on the Harwich-Zebrugge route.

The decision was taken by national officers and port representatives of the Seafarers' Union, the British and Irish Seafarers' Association, which has 1,200 members in Sealink.

The timing of the strike will be decided later each port. The union said last night: "We expect the first stoppage to start tomorrow."

The union is demanding the suspension of the decisions. Sealink has already announced an examination under an independent chairman of Sealink's plans. "We are beginning to wonder if they have any sense," a spokesman for the union said.

PACKAGE TRAVEL NOT CHEAPEST

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Package holidays are not necessarily cheaper than independent travel, according to the January issue of *Holiday Which?*, published today by the Consumers' Association.

The magazine cites an example of a couple who paid £554 for a short holiday in Amsterdam. When they returned home with the hotel tariff and a list of air fares, they calculated that they could have organized the holidays themselves for £125 less.

Making similar comparisons, using 1981 brochure prices, the magazine found that, while it would be difficult to beat a package holiday to Benidorm for economy, package holidays in Crete were "certainly not a bargain".

The magazine concludes that, while a little trouble to organize one's own foreign holiday enables considerable amounts of money to be saved.



Tea for two: Mr Wedgwood (left) and Mr Denis Healey (right) during a break in the Trade Unions for Labour Victory conference in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, yesterday.

Benn's backers beat a retreat

By Our Political Staff

The Labour Coordinating Committee, which worked hard to get Mr Wedgwood elected deputy leader of the Labour Party, now "sees no prospect of advance for the left simply through an action replay of that campaign."

With others on the left, including many members of the Tribune Group of MPs, the coordinating committee evidently recognizes the damage that has been done to the party's prospects of gaining power by the prolonged internal dispute. It would seem that it would not back Mr Benn if he decided to fight again this year.

That emerged yesterday when Mr Nigel Stanley, organizing secretary of the committee, released the text of a letter he had sent to Mr Norman Atkinson, MP for Haringey, Tottenham, and former party treasurer, who is trying to form a new campaigning group, including all the left-wing factions, to be called Labour Liaison 82.

It is now up to the coordinating committee to coordinate the setting up of the new group, but agreed that a change was needed to advance beyond the present organizational and political stalemate in the party. Mr Stanley stated: "The deputy leadership campaign has shown that much more work is required outside, in the workplace and in the community."

A grouping of the type envisaged by Mr Atkinson, he said, "would inevitably divert the left's priorities into inner party work, and allow the right to choose the terrain of struggle."

While we need to resist witch-hunts and defend the constitution, Labour Parties' right to select their own candidates, we cannot afford to be isolated from the position of the party as a whole. Labour supporters and local activists as one of continual aggression and in-fighting."

Campaigning should switch outwards in a way that would rebuild support for socialism and for the movement. "We need to concentrate on committing the party to much harder policy positions, especially on the alternative economic strategy. But we also need to ensure that we do not provoke a backlash from the trade union movement."

Some Labour MPs said last night that they detected a distinctly new approach in Mr Stanley's letter to Mr Atkinson and that the criticism of concentrating on "inner party work" indicated that the coordinating committee was not so enthusiastic about supporting Mr Benn in a new deputy leadership battle.

Ulster gets £90m economy lift

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

A £90m boost for Northern Ireland's ailing economy was announced yesterday by Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State, who described it as an "important step in the Government's consideration of public expenditure."

Most of the additional money would be spent on housing, enabling 4,500 new homes to be started in the coming financial year. A breakdown of the expenditure showed that £200m would be allocated for industrial support and development, £70m for electricity and £5m for Belfast and £3m for Londonderry.

A total of £12m would be allocated for increased resources to maintain law and order. That, Mr Prior said, was because they were going to expand the Royal Ulster Constabulary and there was a need for more prison officers.

Mr Prior spoke briefly about the possibility of a new political initiative in Ulster. He said: "I am feeling my way forward slowly, and I hope methodically trying to narrow the enormous gap that exists between the various viewpoints. I do not think you will hear anything of a positive nature for a few weeks."

Meanwhile, unions in Ulster accused Mr Prior of not going far enough with his economic initiative.

Ulster stands at the precipice of renouncing the union with Great Britain, Mr Enoch Powell, Official Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, told a meeting at Helens Bay on Tuesday night (George Clark writes).

Sounding what he called the "toxin of alarm", Mr Powell said it would be false to pretend that there was no foundation for the hopes of certain people that there was now a majority in Northern Ireland against the union.

The Irish Northern Aid Committee plans to appeal to the United States Supreme Court against a ruling that it must register as an agent of the Provisional IRA (Christopher Thomas writes from New York).

Another of the eight republican remand prisoners in the last summer's breakdown from Crumlin Road Jail in Belfast has been held by police in the Irish Republic. Police in the Irish Republic held a man, aged 33, from Belfast, who was picked up in a car in the Republic and taken to the Republic to be held in the escape to be detained.

Ulster progress, page 13

Wildfowl face perils of guns and oil slicks

By a Staff Reporter

An "indiscriminate" wintering wildfowl, two weeks ago, were "releasing" a mixture of good and bad news for flocks of geese, ducks, wading birds, and woodcock, among other species, in England and Wales.

The good news was that the birds had "recovered" from "freezing" conditions, which cut off their food supplies, to be deemed as it were, fair game again. They had been "releasing" a mixture of good and bad news for flocks of geese, ducks, wading birds, and woodcock, among other species, in England and Wales.

Mr Tom Delyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, and opposition frontbench spokesman on the environment, was one such voice. He urged that the ban on shooting in Scotland, which lasted 24 hours behind the ban in the South, should be extended. He said he had seen "enormous" numbers of wildfowl driven off the island as he had ever seen them.

Winter, meanwhile, was again consolidating its grip on the British Isles, said Mr Delyell, and it was in the "indiscriminate" wintering wildfowl, two weeks ago, were "releasing" a mixture of good and bad news for flocks of geese, ducks, wading birds, and woodcock, among other species, in England and Wales.

On the Suffolk coast, about 750 dead and dying sea birds have been "collected" recently.

The winds had been westerly during that period, the RSPB said. Now that they had shifted to the east, more victims would reach the shore, and a more accurate assessment of numbers of casualties might be possible.

Heavy comparisons with the vast Elbe V. oil slick of 1978, as heard on radio and television, were however inaccurate. That incident had in fact killed relatively few birds because it took place in May, when the great winter populations had flown to their breeding sites.

The wildfowl had been ordered by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to be protected under the Protection of Birds Act, 1967, according to criteria for defining severe winter weather agreed between the Government and various conservation agencies in 1980. It was the first such ban under the agreement.

The difficulty is in balancing what is known about the behaviour of such substances as polychlorinated biphenyls with the infinite spectrum of conditions in real life, where a number of different substances burn and react in combination.

There is some consensus that smoke and gases contribute to fatalities by greatly lengthening the time it may take a confused victim to escape the flames. Fewer experts seem to agree on any direct connection between toxicity and mortality.

One delegate yesterday expressed the view that the only truly fireproof furniture would have to be of concrete.

Scrap cars were given MoT passes

By Robin Young, Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Two cars ravaged by rust and destined for the scrap heap were given passes in MoT tests, which they were submitted by the managing director of the firm, published today by the Consumers' Association.

Both cars, a 1970 Ford Escort and a 1968 Morris Mini, were in a dire condition, according to the magazine. The Mini was considered too dangerous to drive on the road, and was taken to its tests on a trailer.

Both cars were passed in one of 10 tests each underweight. Overall, in 60 tests on six cars, the *Motoring Which?* engineers, who had checked each vehicle thoroughly, felt that the MoT tests passed cars which should have failed six times.

Motoring Which? says this was "a 'certainly' and a 'score' and showed a marked improvement in MoT test standards since the magazine last examined them in 1971."

The report says that most testers fell down in failing to spot all defects. The magazine suggested that this was "at least, at £7.10, is no cheap being equivalent to only half an hour at typical garage labour rates."

The report says the Department of the Environment should publish and analyse all the data of the tests carried out each year, and extend inspections to the engine, transmission and cooling system.

BIG SEARCH FOR STOLEN TOY BOYS

Two boys who ran away from home after their parents found out they had been stealing toys, have been found by police yesterday. Paul Downey, aged nine, and his brother Daniel, aged seven, vanished on Tuesday after being sent to a shop to return two toys which they admitted they had stolen.

Hundreds of police searched the area near their home in Fyfield Road, Woodford, Essex, after they failed to return home the night of their disappearance. Mr Downey's father, aged 40, said yesterday: "Perhaps I was too hard in sending them back to face the toy shop owner on their own. They were obviously too scared to face him, and now they are too scared to come home."

The police said: "We are very concerned. Last night was a desperate time for them. They spent it in the open, they are going to be in a bad way."

National Parks Conservation Officer, Mr. P. J. Jones, said today and was returned to in the *Times* last Monday, is available in paperback at £3.50.

Overseas selling prices: *Truck of the Year* 1982, £500; *Top Car* 1982, £500; *Truck of the Year* 1981, £400; *Top Car* 1981, £400; *Truck of the Year* 1980, £300; *Top Car* 1980, £300; *Truck of the Year* 1979, £200; *Top Car* 1979, £200; *Truck of the Year* 1978, £100; *Top Car* 1978, £100; *Truck of the Year* 1977, £50; *Top Car* 1977, £50; *Truck of the Year* 1976, £25; *Top Car* 1976, £25; *Truck of the Year* 1975, £10; *Top Car* 1975, £10; *Truck of the Year* 1974, £5; *Top Car* 1974, £5; *Truck of the Year* 1973, £2; *Top Car* 1973, £2; *Truck of the Year* 1972, £1; *Top Car* 1972, £1; *Truck of the Year* 1971, £0.50; *Top Car* 1971, £0.50; *Truck of the Year* 1970, £0.25; *Top Car* 1970, £0.25; *Truck of the Year* 1969, £0.10; *Top Car* 1969, £0.10; *Truck of the Year* 1968, £0.05; *Top Car* 1968, £0.05; *Truck of the Year* 1967, £0.02; *Top Car* 1967, £0.02; *Truck of the Year* 1966, £0.01; *Top Car* 1966, £0.01; *Truck of the Year* 1965, £0.005; *Top Car* 1965, £0.005; *Truck of the Year* 1964, £0.002; *Top Car* 1964, £0.002; *Truck of the Year* 1963, £0.001; *Top Car* 1963, £0.001; *Truck of the Year* 1962, £0.0005; *Top Car* 1962, £0.0005; *Truck of the Year* 1961, £0.0002; *Top Car* 1961, £0.0002; *Truck of the Year* 1960, £0.0001; *Top Car* 1960, £0.0001; *Truck of the Year* 1959, £0.00005; *Top Car* 1959, £0.00005; *Truck of the Year* 1958, £0.00002; *Top Car* 1958, £0.00002; *Truck of the Year* 1957, £0.00001; *Top Car* 1957, £0.00001; *Truck of the Year* 1956, £0.000005; *Top Car* 1956, £0.000005; *Truck of the Year* 1955, £0.000002; *Top Car* 1955, £0.000002; *Truck of the Year* 1954, £0.000001; *Top Car* 1954, £0.000001; *Truck of the Year* 1953, £0.0000005; *Top Car* 1953, £0.0000005; *Truck of the Year* 1952, £0.0000002; *Top Car* 1952, £0.0000002; *Truck of the Year* 1951, £0.0000001; *Top Car* 1951, £0.0000001; *Truck of the Year* 1950, £0.00000005; *Top Car* 1950, £0.00000005; *Truck of the Year* 1949, £0.00000002; *Top Car* 1949, £0.00000002; *Truck of the Year* 1948, £0.00000001; *Top Car* 1948, £0.00000001; *Truck of the Year* 1947, £0.000000005; *Top Car* 1947, £0.000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1946, £0.000000002; *Top Car* 1946, £0.000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1945, £0.000000001; *Top Car* 1945, £0.000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1944, £0.0000000005; *Top Car* 1944, £0.0000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1943, £0.0000000002; *Top Car* 1943, £0.0000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1942, £0.0000000001; *Top Car* 1942, £0.0000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1941, £0.00000000005; *Top Car* 1941, £0.00000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1940, £0.00000000002; *Top Car* 1940, £0.00000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1939, £0.00000000001; *Top Car* 1939, £0.00000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1938, £0.000000000005; *Top Car* 1938, £0.000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1937, £0.000000000002; *Top Car* 1937, £0.000000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1936, £0.000000000001; *Top Car* 1936, £0.000000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1935, £0.0000000000005; *Top Car* 1935, £0.0000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1934, £0.0000000000002; *Top Car* 1934, £0.0000000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1933, £0.0000000000001; *Top Car* 1933, £0.0000000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1932, £0.00000000000005; *Top Car* 1932, £0.00000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1931, £0.00000000000002; *Top Car* 1931, £0.00000000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1930, £0.00000000000001; *Top Car* 1930, £0.00000000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1929, £0.000000000000005; *Top Car* 1929, £0.000000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1928, £0.000000000000002; *Top Car* 1928, £0.000000000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1927, £0.000000000000001; *Top Car* 1927, £0.000000000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1926, £0.0000000000000005; *Top Car* 1926, £0.0000000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1925, £0.0000000000000002; *Top Car* 1925, £0.0000000000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1924, £0.0000000000000001; *Top Car* 1924, £0.0000000000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1923, £0.00000000000000005; *Top Car* 1923, £0.00000000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1922, £0.00000000000000002; *Top Car* 1922, £0.00000000000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1921, £0.00000000000000001; *Top Car* 1921, £0.00000000000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1920, £0.000000000000000005; *Top Car* 1920, £0.000000000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1919, £0.000000000000000002; *Top Car* 1919, £0.000000000000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1918, £0.000000000000000001; *Top Car* 1918, £0.000000000000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1917, £0.0000000000000000005; *Top Car* 1917, £0.0000000000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1916, £0.0000000000000000002; *Top Car* 1916, £0.0000000000000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1915, £0.0000000000000000001; *Top Car* 1915, £0.0000000000000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1914, £0.00000000000000000005; *Top Car* 1914, £0.00000000000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1913, £0.00000000000000000002; *Top Car* 1913, £0.00000000000000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1912, £0.00000000000000000001; *Top Car* 1912, £0.00000000000000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1911, £0.000000000000000000005; *Top Car* 1911, £0.000000000000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1910, £0.000000000000000000002; *Top Car* 1910, £0.000000000000000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1909, £0.000000000000000000001; *Top Car* 1909, £0.000000000000000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1908, £0.0000000000000000000005; *Top Car* 1908, £0.0000000000000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1907, £0.0000000000000000000002; *Top Car* 1907, £0.0000000000000000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1906, £0.0000000000000000000001; *Top Car* 1906, £0.0000000000000000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1905, £0.00000000000000000000005; *Top Car* 1905, £0.00000000000000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1904, £0.00000000000000000000002; *Top Car* 1904, £0.00000000000000000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1903, £0.00000000000000000000001; *Top Car* 1903, £0.00000000000000000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1902, £0.000000000000000000000005; *Top Car* 1902, £0.000000000000000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1901, £0.000000000000000000000002; *Top Car* 1901, £0.000000000000000000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1900, £0.000000000000000000000001; *Top Car* 1900, £0.000000000000000000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1899, £0.0000000000000000000000005; *Top Car* 1899, £0.0000000000000000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1898, £0.0000000000000000000000002; *Top Car* 1898, £0.0000000000000000000000002; *Truck of the Year* 1897, £0.0000000000000000000000001; *Top Car* 1897, £0.0000000000000000000000001; *Truck of the Year* 1896, £0.00000000000000000000000005; *Top Car* 1896, £0.00000000000000000000000005; *Truck of the Year* 1895, £0.00000000000000000000000002; *Top Car*

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Record haul of heroin last year

A record 87kg of heroin with an estimated street value of £16.5m was seized last year, compared with 38kg in 1980, Customs and Excise announced yesterday (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

Customs officers believe a drop in street prices from £100 to about £70 a gramme resulted from a surge in exports of cheap heroin from the Afghan border areas of Pakistan and Pakistan in the wake of the Russian invasion, which added to the difficulties of policing the area.

About four-fifths of the year's seizures were destined for the British market. The biggest haul, 8.88kg, arrived in Dover in a vehicle from the Middle East.

The street value of all drugs seized totalled £51.7m, including 21,000kg of cannabis, worth about £33m. Customs officers also smashed two big cocaine-smuggling rings.

Rugby player is cleared

Mr Richard Moriarty, aged 24, a Welsh rugby international, was cleared at Warwick Crown Court yesterday of wounding Miss Lynda Warren, his friend, during an argument in a night club. Mr Moriarty, of Bond Street, Swansea, was alleged to have hit the girl in the face with a beer glass.

A jury took 20 minutes to find him not guilty of wounding her with intent to cause grievous bodily harm and an alternative charge of unlawful and malicious wounding.

Miss Warren told the court: "I think it was an accident. It has not altered my feelings about him in any way."

Suspension order on Welsh teacher

Mr Justice Glidwell yesterday ordered the suspension of Mr Wayne Williams, the Welsh language activist, only a day after he returned to his teaching post at Llanidloes High School. Mr Lawrence Smith, a parent, was granted a temporary injunction ordering Powys County Council to suspend Mr Williams, former chairman of the Welsh Language Society.

Mr Williams, aged 28, of Tregaron, Dyfed, returned to his Welsh teaching job to face a parents' revolt because of his conviction and prison sentence for conspiracy to damage broadcasting equipment.

He will present his case to the Department of Education and Science in London next Tuesday. The department has to decide whether he is a fit and proper person to be a teacher in view of his conviction.

Race charge

Robert Edwards, of Adelaide Road, Shepherds Bush, west London, appeared before magistrates at Old Street yesterday accused of publishing a cartoon magazine containing racist material. The case was adjourned until March 4, when committal proceedings will begin.

Siege death victims

Police who stormed a house in Corby, Northamptonshire, after a five-hour siege, are treating the deaths of David McDonald, aged 24, and Clive Harris, aged 23, as murder and suicide. Mr McDonald died from gunshot wounds four days ago and Mr Harris was found dead in the building. An inquest is due to open today.

Tarback fined

Jimmy Tarback, aged 41, the comedian, was fined £40 and had his licence endorsed by magistrates at Weston-super-Mare yesterday after he admitted driving his Mercedes Benz car at 83 mph on the M5 at Clevedon, Avon.

Woman aged 112 dies

Miss Jeanetta Thomas, aged 112, believed to be the oldest person in Britain, has died at Cowbridge, South Glamorgan. She will be buried at Llantrisant, where she was born on December 2, 1869.

Lifebelts stolen

An appeal to the public to report anyone removing lifebelts near the Thames in Oxford was made yesterday by Mr David Butler, the city council engineer. Twenty-two of 26 have been stolen recently.

EDITOR JAILED

Ankara. — Mr Orhan Dura, the editor-in-chief of *Avrasiya* (Search), a weekly magazine associated with Mr Bulent Ecevit, Turkey's jailed former Prime Minister, has begun a two-and-a-half-month prison term because of a leading article which defended the former Prime Minister.



Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester holding a rose presented to her yesterday by the British Limbless Ex-Servicemen's Association, of which she is patron, to honour her eightieth birthday.

Jobless urged 'refuse ready for work' test

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Civil Service unions will ask the unemployed to buy a government experiment in which their willingness to work will be tested before they are paid benefit.

The unions will hand out leaflets outside 20 unemployment benefit offices involved in the pilot scheme, asking claimants to refuse to answer a questionnaire on their availability for work.

Staff in the offices have been told to ask claimants: "Would you take any full-time job that you can do?" If the claimant says "no", he or she will be given a form containing more detailed questions.

They will include: "What wages are you willing to take?" "Are you willing to work in another area?" And for mothers with children: "What arrangements have you made for their care while you are at work?"

It has been decided later this year to end compulsory registration at Job Centres. Newly unemployed people will no longer have to register for work before claiming benefit.

The move to voluntary registration which follows Sir Derek Rayner's exhaustive study of social security benefits, has been strongly opposed by the Civil Service unions, partly because it will mean a reduction in jobs.

In addition, social security regulations are to be amended to make clear that a claimant may insist for three months only on a job of the same status and type as his last. After that he will forfeit benefit if he places "unreasonable restrictions" on jobs he will accept.

Under the pilot scheme, unemployed people who say that they want a wage of £120 or more a week will be asked to complete a form that will be referred to the Department of Employment, which will judge if the demands are reasonable.

The department will expect mothers to have made adequate child-minding arrangements that would allow them to work, before they are eligible for unemployment benefit.

Detailed instructions to staff say that most of those who answer the questionnaire will still be found eligible for benefit but provides for doubtful cases to be referred to an investigating officer. That could lead to benefit being withheld.

The Civil Service union leaflet will point out to claimants that they are not legally obliged to cooperate, because the legislation providing for voluntary registration has not yet been introduced.

Mr David Luxton, an official of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said yesterday that the unions believed the Government was trying to introduce a more stringent test of availability, and that many if not most people might answer "No" to the first question.

He added: "We are not against the criteria of ability but think the only real test is to offer people a job, and that cannot be done in unemployment benefit offices."

The Department of Employment emphasised that the scheme was a pilot and that the questionnaire would be modified if it was found unsatisfactory. However, the criteria being applied were no different from those already established in case law. "The unions are wrong if they are suggesting that people will be pushed into jobs they cannot reasonably be expected to do."

The experiment, to begin next week, will be in offices at Sunderland, Leeds, Hove, Sheerness, Maidstone, Waltham Cross, London, Cheltenham, Exeter, Leamington, Cardiff, Ebbw Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, Manchester, Levenshulme and Grangemouth.

Arsonists renew campaign

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Welsh arsonists said yesterday they had ended their truce and would intensify their campaign against holiday homes unless the Government reacted positively to meet their demands.

The warning was contained in a letter posted before fire destroyed a 200-year-old holiday home near Pwllheli, north Wales, on Tuesday.

The letter was sent by Meibion Glyndwr (the Sons of Glyndwr) and signed by Rhys Gethin, the name of one of the fifteenth-century Welsh rebel chieftain-lieutenants. The group has claimed responsibility for other outrages.

According to Meibion Glyndwr, it sent out an instruction "to all our cells" to observe a truce after a meeting of the "military arm of the movement" on December 12. Its last act had been an attack on a cottage in Anglesey four days before the meeting.

The stencilled letter was sent to Harlech Television, in Cardiff, and explained that a truce was called because two Welsh MPs were meeting the Government to discuss holiday homes.

EDITOR JAILED

Ankara. — Mr Orhan Dura, the editor-in-chief of *Avrasiya* (Search), a weekly magazine associated with Mr Bulent Ecevit, Turkey's jailed former Prime Minister, has begun a two-and-a-half-month prison term because of a leading article which defended the former Prime Minister.

New light on fat and cholesterol in diet

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

It is not the type of fat but the quantity you eat that matters, a Which? report on diet and heart disease says today.

Health-conscious people should disregard competing butter and margarine advertisements but try to aim for a low to medium fat diet, the report recommends.

The magazine looks at the relationship between diet and coronary heart disease, the biggest killer of men aged over 35, and considers two questions: whether eating unsaturated rather than saturated fat reduces the risk of heart disease, and whether eating food rich in cholesterol increases it.

It says that expert medical opinion in Britain has not supported the idea that eating unsaturated fats, for example that type of margarine rather than butter, is of significant value.

Recent research has undermined the advice against saturated fat, it says. Differences have been found between various polyunsaturated fatty acids, which were once all believed to act in the same way.

The report points out that although cholesterol in the blood is a risk factor for heart disease, there is little connection between blood cholesterol and the amounts eaten. Egg yolk, offal, fish roe and shellfish are rich in cholesterol but still be found in large quantities are consumed in an increase in blood cholesterol levels.

So there is certainly no need to worry about eating a few eggs a week, or the occasional steak based on a little bit of fat, since they are useful sources of protein and other nutrients, including them as part of a varied diet is a good thing.

It concludes that aiming for a low to medium fat diet is consistent with the advice about food and heart disease. Over the past 10 years this is what expert British committees have consistently recommended.

Fat is also a very concentrated source of calories and may well contribute to weight increase, it says.

The report recommends eating less sugar but more starch, fibre, wholemeal bread, brown rice, fruit and vegetables, and caution on salt and alcohol.

Benefit laws 'are unfair to wives'

By Robert Jones

The Equal Opportunities Commission yesterday launched a campaign to change social security laws which discriminate against married women, with the publication of a booklet, *Behind Closed Doors*.

As a result of an EEC directive, the Government has taken powers to amend most of the discriminatory laws by the end of 1983. However, two important non-contributory benefits are excluded. They are the housewives' non-contributory invalidity pension and the invalid care allowance.

The commission inserted advertisements in women's magazines last month asking the response has been 10,300 letters, many telling of indignities and financial deprivation.

To qualify for an invalidity pension, housewives have to prove, by response to a questionnaire and a doctor's report that they are unfit for housework. There were many complaints of unfairness in the administration of the scheme.

Replace the ineffective teachers, Joseph says

From Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent, Leeds

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday called on local authorities to use the present period of falling pupil numbers to remove ineffective teachers and make room for the many excellent young teachers coming out of training colleges.

There was much that was excellent going on in education, he told the North of England education conference in Leeds. "But we all know there is much that is not excellent, that is downright ineffective, low standard, and insufficiently demanding."

He did not believe that money was the only difficulty. Similar schools, serving similar populations, with similar finances, produced widely differing qualities of education.

"Whatever the difficulties we shall be failing in our duty to the children and their parents... if we keep ineffective teachers in the schools, or employ more teachers than we can afford," he said.

The government would be seeking further discussions with local authorities on how best to identify and remove the least effective teachers. The expedient plans, assumed that 13,000 teachers would have to lose their jobs next year, and that of those, all but 2,000 would have to accept compulsory redundancy.

The area in which schools were doing least well was in educating children of less than average intelligence, Sir Keith said. They were not best served by a diluted version of the academic curriculum. Indeed, that might actually contribute to the demotivation, boredom and truancy of many of them.

It could be that those children would more readily acquire the basic skills of numeracy and literacy and the basic attitudes of self-discipline, effort and concentration if the curriculum offered more opportunities for the practical application of what they learnt.

The speed with which the influx of good, newly trained teachers could affect the quality of the profession was limited. Less than four per cent of the teaching force was replaced by new entrants each year.

Desert town focus of unrest in occupied Gaza Strip

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Jan 6

The 50,000 Arab inhabitants of the occupied town of Rafah have spent their third consecutive day under a strict Israeli military curfew imposed for an indefinite period following the latest anti-Israeli demonstrations by local schoolchildren.

Because of food shortages, the residents were permitted to leave their homes for three hours this morning to buy emergency rations. An Israeli military spokesman denied allegations by Palestinian sources in east Jerusalem that the curfew had been accompanied by widespread detentions.

In recent weeks Rafah, a sprawling desert town conquered by the British in 1917, and used as the base for the Palestine campaign, has become the focal point for increasingly violent unrest among Arabs living in the Gaza Strip, tens of thousands of whom are still in refugee camps.

The latest disturbances began partly because some Palestinians are angry at the decision to partition the town in April when the half situated in northern Sinai will be handed back to Egypt. Some 3,000 refugees evacuated from nearby Gaza towns in the early 1970's are reported to be reluctant to be separated from their half-Palestinian by the new international boundary.

Mr Rashad al-Shawa, the Palestinian mayor of Gaza, said today: "We have very little idea what has been happening in Rafah since we have cut off all communication. What we know is that the young people were upset at the recent annexation of the Golan, they were afraid that the same thing might soon happen to them."

al-Shawa, the organizer of the recent general strike in Gaza, claimed that the street demonstrations in Rafah (reputedly the town where Anthony married Cleopatra) were symptomatic of the bitterness now felt by Arabs throughout the overcrowded Gaza Strip. "The main reason for the protests was the continuing occupation rather than the impending division of the town", he added.

Anti-Israeli feeling in Rafah was increased last month when troops opened fire on a number of unarmed Palestinian demonstrators, killing a 17-year-old boy and wounding a number of other teenagers. The curfew was imposed on Sunday afternoon, after youths stoned Israeli vehicles and erected barricades of burning tyres.

A special session of the Israeli cabinet has been called tomorrow to vote on a new financial package worked out in an attempt to defuse growing threats of violence by Sinai settlers dissatisfied with compensation being offered when they abandoned their homes in April.

It is understood that the package represents an increase of around 20 per cent on previous offers. There are already signs that the size of the proposed payments will be bitterly opposed by a number of cabinet members.

In recent weeks, angry residents of Yamit, the main town in the Sinai, have begun to the Egyptians have begun fortifying the town.



Gaddafi attack on Arabs friendly to US

Beirut, Jan 6. — Arab countries friendly to the United States are more dangerous than Israel to the concept of the Arab cause and their governments must be overthrown, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, said at a meeting in Tripoli last night.

He also gave a warning that Libya could not ignore the Arab world, where an intervention by Libyan troops ended in November, after a year.

According to a text of his speech issued today by the official Libyan news agency (Jana), Colonel Gaddafi said that unless Arab states friendly to Washington changed their stance, there was no point in holding an Arab summit conference.

"There are still some Arabs who preserve their relations with those who are more dangerous to us than the Israelis and than America. These agents must be exposed and fought and people must be urged to overthrow them," he said.

"When a real change occurs in the positions of the Arab world, then Arab policies will stop being contradictory and in this case when they meet in a summit conference they will be able to take joint action... this is what we are seeking to achieve."

Colonel Gaddafi did not mention any countries by name but Saudi Arabia appeared to be a main target for his anger, according to informed sources. Libya and Saudi Arabia have just restored diplomatic relations after a break of more than 14 months but Colonel Gaddafi made only a brief reference to this in his speech, welcoming the move and recalling that Riyadh had initiated the break.

Saudi Arabia is the author of a plan for Middle East Peace that implicitly recognizes Israel and has been rejected by Libya and other Arab countries. "Those who follow the course of the traitor (the late Egyptian President) Sadat by cooperating with America and recognizing Israel will meet the same fate as Sadat", the Libyan leader said.

He was speaking before the final session of the Libyan General People's Congress, approximately equivalent to a parliament in the Libyan political system, and rejected any form of working for "the struggle between the Arab world and the Zionist entity is for Palestine and we recognize and accept only the original Jews who lived with us", he said, adding that he was not sure of since they were taken from their territory in Nueva Concepcion, about 80 miles south west of Guatemala City.

Father Schildermans is the parish priest for the town of San Antonio, Texas. Two Catholic priests of the Belgrade Missionary Order, CIMM in Guatemala, were kidnapped last night by 15 armed men who invaded their rectory and killed a security guard, a Missionary spokesman said today.

Father Walter D'Heeneda, the United States provincial superior for the order, said that the local superior of Missionary Order in Guatemala reported that the armed men arrived in army jeeps. Father Pablo Schildermans, aged 33, and Father Roberto Fareses have not been heard of since they were taken from their rectory in Nueva Concepcion, about 80 miles south west of Guatemala City.

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Arrigo Levi: A Personal View Why Begin poses a threat to Israel

Does Menachem Begin behave as the last Zionist leader, rather than as the head of the state of Israel? His Zionism is founded (as it has always been) on extreme nationalism, ambitions, which were rejected for decades by the great majority of the Zionist movement.

Today he has abandoned the idea of including the territory of Transjordan in the Jewish state, and appears to be ready to abandon the Israeli settlements in Sinai in order to "neutralize" Egypt; this must only facilitate the achievement of his real aim, which remains the inclusion in the state of Israel of the occupied territories. The *de facto* annexation of the Golan Heights is only a step in this direction.

The problem with Mr Begin's policies is that, while being the expression of his extreme brand of Zionism, they may conflict with the vital interests of the state of Israel.

Almost half the Israeli electorate believes that they do, and so do; but the long term danger, which are bound to be the result.

He then wrote: "Indefinite continuation of Israeli occupation of the territories is an untenable alternative. It would increase the isolation of Israel, and would bring some measure of Arab unity in an increasingly anti-Israeli mode, strengthen the forces of radicalism and weaken the position of the United States in the Arab world. Moreover, indefinite occupation would not assure Israeli survival and security... In short, such an approach is not in the interests of Israel, the Arabs, or the trilateral countries, and ultimately it would be a prescription for war, not peace."

Moving the frontiers of Israel a few miles further to the east cannot strengthen the state's ultimate security. This continues to be based on a strategy of Israel's military power and the American alliance. In the long run it can only be based on the acceptance of Israel by the Arab world.

An extreme Zionist strategy for Israel makes the American alliance shaky, and Arab acceptance of Israel impossible. Only a compromise between Israel and the Arabs, which today means the Jewish state, the historical fruit of Zionism, finally secure.

This is a difficult goal, due to the blind refusal of the more extreme Arab and Palestinian leaders to recognize Israel. There is no other way, unless one shares Mr Begin's confidence that the Palestinian movement will just go away.

Outside Mr Begin and his supporters, almost nobody believes that it will. This means that a compromise with the Palestinians will serve the interests of the state of Israel better than the state's extreme dreams of the more extreme Zionists.

Mr Begin seemed to recognize this in the Camp David agreements. But now he does not seem to want a compromise; instead, he has taken advantage of the extremism of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria in order to create another false accomplishment which will make future negotiations and compromises almost impossible.

The occupation of the Golan territories can only strengthen Syria's opposition to a moderate Arab plan, leading to *de facto* recognition of Israel, unless taken away from Syria, which it is being led by Mr Begin.

Mr Begin's short-term successes hide immense future dangers for the State of Israel. But who can stop him? The Americans are at last seriously facing this problem, but even if they decide to use all their influence to stop him, or at least to slow him down, it is doubtful whether they can succeed.

However, the attempt must be made. Even slowing down the development of the Begin strategy would be a success: time must be gained, in order to allow Israeli public opinion to realize the dangers emerging from Mr Begin's "successes".

Do the Israelis realize that their present policies risk weakening fatally the American alliance? And have the Americans made that truth adequately clear? © Times Newspapers Ltd.

RAIDERS KIDNAP PRIESTS

San Antonio, Texas. — Two Catholic priests of the Belgrade Missionary Order, CIMM in Guatemala, were kidnapped last night by 15 armed men who invaded their rectory and killed a security guard, a Missionary spokesman said today.

Father Walter D'Heeneda, the United States provincial superior for the order, said that the local superior of Missionary Order in Guatemala reported that the armed men arrived in army jeeps. Father Pablo Schildermans, aged 33, and Father Roberto Fareses have not been heard of since they were taken from their rectory in Nueva Concepcion, about 80 miles south west of Guatemala City.

Father Schildermans is the parish priest for the town of San Antonio, Texas. Two Catholic priests of the Belgrade Missionary Order, CIMM in Guatemala, were kidnapped last night by 15 armed men who invaded their rectory and killed a security guard, a Missionary spokesman said today.

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Progress in Cyprus talks likely

From Edmund Mortimer, Nicosia, Jan 6

Talks resume in Nicosia tomorrow between representatives of the two communities in Cyprus under the chairmanship of Mr Hugo Gobbi, the United Nations special representative.

Mr Gobbi is expected back in Cyprus tonight from New York where he attended last month's meeting of the United Nations Security Council, which renewed the mandate of the peacekeeping force in Cyprus. He had talks with Senior Javier Perez de Cuellar, the new Secretary General, who had been special representative in Cyprus in the 1970's.

At tomorrow's talks both sides will take account of evaluations presented last autumn by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the outgoing Secretary-General, although these are not on the agenda. Neither side is expecting an immediate breakthrough but some observers believe that some months could bring progress.

Negotiations for a coalition government between Mr Kagatay's National Unity Party (which supports President Rauf Denktaş) and the opposition Communist Liberation Party led by Mr Alpay Durduvan are said to be at an advanced stage.

Suspended jail terms for strike

Salisbury, Jan 6. — More than 200 Zimbabwean railway firemen were given six months suspended jail terms today after promising to end an unofficial strike which has crippled Zimbabwe's rail system for nearly a week.

The strikers had been arrested under emergency regulations and charged with disrupting an essential service.

Thirty men who appeared in court here received six month jail terms suspended for five years. The magistrate said the sentences had been suspended to allow them to return to work.

Obote blamed for Uganda death toll

Kampala, Jan 6. — Mr Paul Semogerere, the leader of Uganda's opposition Democratic Party, said today that more innocent people had been killed in the country since independence, and the Government was to blame.

He told a press conference that basic human rights were being suppressed by the Government of President Milton Obote and that people were being harassed or killed for not accepting government ideals.

"I know of no single year since independence, when so many innocent people have been killed and I hold the Government responsible," Mr Semogerere said. He gave no figures.

Ugandan church leaders have accused the Uganda National Liberation Army of atrocities against civilians but President Obote has blamed such acts on anti-government guerrillas or "terrorists in stolen army uniforms."

The Democratic Party asserts that the results of the election which brought Dr Obote's Uganda People's Congress to power were rigged. Mr Semogerere denied government allegations that his party was involved in guerrilla activity.

The press conference was also attended by several opposition members of Parliament who were among more than 30 detainees released from jail under a presidential amnesty on New Year's Day.

One of them, Professor Yoweri Kyesimira, had been held in Luzira maximum security prison since February despite an order for his release by the Court of Appeal. — Reuters.

The wife of a former Ugandan Army officer arrested in Kampala recently said in Nairobi today that he had gone to Uganda on an assurance of his safety. (Our Nairobi Correspondent writes).

She appealed to President Obote to free Lieutenant Colonel Peter Oboma, and guarantee his safety "in the spirit of national reconciliation and in the interest of peace and unity in Uganda".

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ATA ATOL 338

Trade union and Labour Party leaders patched up their differences at Bishop's Stortford. William Rodgers argues the case for ending the unions' role as Labour's paymasters

Ten million with the right to choose

There is no longer logic or merit in the industrial ties between the trade union movement and the Labour Party. At present these are sustained by out-of-date legislation and the law leans the wrong way. It is time to end the individual trade unionist's positive action ("contracting-out") to prevent the payment of a levy (sometimes obligatorily deducted from his wages or salary) to a political party he does not support.

These arrangements do much to diminish the independence of the trade unions, even in industrial matters; they ensure a client-paysmaster relationship between the Labour Party and the trade unions that has become inimical to good government; and they are unfair to the individual trade unionist.

The present position dates from the 1946 Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, one of the earliest measures of the Attlee administration. This restored the provisions of the original 1913 Act which had been repealed after the General Strike. The right of organized labour to participate in political activity is a major and legitimate theme in the history of the trade union movement and there is no suggestion that this should be taken away. The point is a narrow one, although with the widest implications. Should it be assumed that the best interests of a trade union lie in affiliation to the Labour Party (53 unions are currently affiliated)? Should it be taken for granted that the individual trade unionist wants to make a financial contribution — albeit a modest one — to the Labour Party unless he specifically indicates otherwise?

At the time, there was much to be said for the 1913 Act. In the early days of the Labour Party with an apathetic electorate and low wages, there was a case for facilitating the collection of a political levy. The rash of political

strikes during 1911-12 provided good reason for encouraging working men to defend their interests in Parliament rather than on the streets. The opportunity to "contract-out" of the levy most nearly represented a fair balance of advantage.

Seventy years later, the circumstances are very different. Much higher living standards permit working people to contribute generously to a political party if they wish. The spread of trade unionism into white collar occupations and the managerial classes reflects technological change, sophisticated recognition of self-interest. Ten million trade unionists do not need to be led by the hand into a political alignment that their leaders choose for them.

The evidence is strong that in the 1975 General Election, a third of all trade unionists voted Conservative and only a little over half voted Labour. More recently, an opinion poll in *The Times* has shown that 32 per cent of the supporters of the SDP are trade unionists, only narrowly short of the 34 per cent share of Labour Party support. A growth in "contracting-out" in recent years is itself a measure of disenchantment although it stops far short of the strength of views expressed through the ballot box.

In fact, the process of "contracting-out" is laborious. It can be delayed and frustrated by recalcitrant trade union officials and is a semi-public act which can lead to victimization. It is far from clear that wide variations in the proportion of members paying the levy — for example, from 97 per cent in the Transport and General Workers to 57 per cent in the Construction and Allied Trades (and in some unions much lower) — really reflect the relative degree of individual commitment to the Labour Party.

The simplest thing would be to

substitute "contracting-in" for "contracting-out" and leave it at that. But this would involve two assumptions: that the only trade unionists who wish to contribute to a political party through their union are those who want to support the Labour Party; and that continuing support for the Labour Party from the trade unions presently affiliated to it is what a majority of their members prefer.

These assumptions should be tested. In the first place, trade unionists "contracting-in" should be free to earmark their contribution for one political party rather than another, irrespective of their union's political affiliation. The union would then have a legal obligation to aggregate such contributions and use them for the purposes of the appropriate party in accordance with that party's rules.

Secondly, there should be a secret ballot of all members of a union at an appropriate interval — say, every five years — to determine whether it should affiliate or otherwise pledge its collective allegiance to a particular party. All members and not just levy-payers should be entitled to vote because political allegiance can determine industrial conduct. None of this would affect the right of a trade union to affiliate to the Labour Party if it wished — provided that a majority of all its members was in favour. A trade union could still sponsor MPs out of the Political Fund (the National Union of Teachers at present sponsors MPs of all parties) and contribute towards national and local election expenses — provided that such expenditure came from politically earmarked contributions.

On the other hand there would be no major political consequences. On the analogy of events following the 1977 change to "contracting-in", one result would be a dramatic fall in financial support

for the Labour Party from the trade unions. At the same time, given recent political trends, a number of unions would abandon a settled relationship with any political party. They would begin to judge issues — and Governments — on their merit and to evolve policies specifically related to the interests of their members free from ideological overtones. No longer able to manipulate the Labour Party as they have increasingly sought to do, they might find a role through the TUC more independent and constructive than anything seen in recent years.

Other considerations would need examining. Symmetry would require safeguards about financial subventions to political parties from public companies. There is also an urgent need for early progress on the state funding of political parties on the lines proposed in the Hansard Society report *Paying for Politics*, published last year.

There is a strong case for a reform of this kind taking precedence over the detailed proposals that Mr Norman Tebbit is to bring forward on behalf of Mrs Thatcher's Government. After a period of time, a number of current trade union abuses would fall into place if the strong party-political ties of most trade unions were broken. At least it would be possible to consider these problems coolly and not as part of another pitched battle in the dreary war between the old political parties.

A majority of trade unionists would probably welcome the change if it were explained carefully to them. There is good reason to believe that privately a number of trade union leaders would greet it with relief whatever they felt bound to say in public.

The author is MP for Teesside, Stockton, and joint leader of the SDP.

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There's no FUN in living
if everyone
else is doing it...



More and more think less and less of getting married

by Clare Dyer and Marcel Berlins

Are your next-door neighbours really married — and would you know if they were not? Findings from the latest General Household Survey demolish the myth that in Britain it is mainly young, educated middle-class city dwellers who spurn marriage in favour of living together. In fact, many older people, couples in villages and council houses, and those in lower economic and social brackets, lack the sanction of marriage — only many of them are not admitting it. One half the couples living together pretended to be married in the survey.

The full extent of the cohabiting revolution through which Britain is passing has only now been comprehensively documented. The survey estimates that in 1979 more than one million couples were living together unwed. The figure is certainly higher now.

Nearly a quarter of single women and two-thirds of divorced women marrying between 1977 and 1979 had lived with their husbands before marriage. The statistics conceal a considerable turnover: some couples marry, others break up, and all the time new couples start cohabiting. It is not unreasonable to estimate that more than one and a half million people have, at some stage during the past decade, lived with partners who were not their spouses.

More and more couples are no longer assuming marriage to be the ultimate objective of their relationship. They question the institution and ask what advantages it gives over living together. Why marry? All the old answers are being put under scrutiny, and many are found wanting.

Social disapproval of unmarried couples has greatly weakened over the past decade. Living together is accepted, although sometimes reluctantly, by families and communities over the whole spectrum of social and economic class, everywhere in Britain. It is no longer considered an affront to public mores perpetrated by outrageous members of the media and show business.

Last year, *Debut*, *Enquire* and *Modern Manners* even included advice to the hosts of a weekend house party on how to treat a living-together couple (put them in one room). The growing incidence of divorce, the decline of the two-parent family, and the ascendancy of the "rebuffed" or "constituted" family make it easier for unmarried relationships to exist without being conspicuous.

Family, especially parental, pressures to marry are also declining, although they

Couples are no longer assuming marriage to be the ultimate objective of their relationship. They question the institution and ask what advantages it gives over living together. Why marry?

other, and how do others refer to them? "Lover" or "mistress" overstates the sexual element, and suggests a clandestine affair. "The man/woman I live with" is cumbersome and smacks of a desire to make a point. Only lawyers and social workers feel comfortable with "cohabitee". "My man" sounds too earthy, and "my lady" too coy and courtly. Most couples plump for "boyfriend" and "girlfriend", though as hairlines recede, waistlines thicken and children appear on the scene, such labels seem less and less appropriate.

What of marriage as a symbol of commitment? Couples living together tend to answer that staying together with no legal bond requires a greater commitment. "There is more work involved in living together," one cohabitee explained. "We do not take each other for granted, as we might do if we were married."

Financially, it can pay to stay single. The Inland Revenue treats a cohabiting couple as two single people, so all the personal allowances and tax credits are available to each. For example, each of them can get a relief on the interest on a mortgage of up to £25,000, whereas a married couple's relief is limited to a total of £25,000. Cohabitees, but not married couples, can use deeds of covenant as a "tax-saving device" if one of the partners has no earnings. Tax allowances for children have been

abolished, but an unmarried couple, when living with the child, can claim an extra "single parent's" tax allowance, with two children, both parents can claim it. A man paying maintenance for an illegitimate child under a court order gets tax relief on it. A married father has to support his children out of his taxed income.

There are other legal differences between living together and marriage. For example, cohabitees make their own decisions about their medical care; they have no right to be supported either during the relationship or when it breaks up. If one of the partners dies without making a will, the other does not automatically inherit anything. A cohabitee cannot get a widow's pension, or, in most cases, benefit from her partner's occupational pension scheme.

The gap between the legal position of unmarried and married couples has been narrowing. Several Acts of Parliament, especially in the social security field, specifically treat people living together "as man and wife" in the same way as a married couple. Dependent cohabitees have been given the right to make a claim on the deceased partner's estate. Tenancies in both the public and private sector can now pass to the cohabitee on the death of the tenant. The law protecting women from violence in the home applies to unmarried as well as married women.

The courts have begun to follow the trend. For instance, on the break-up of a relationship, a woman can claim a share in the family home, even if it is in the man's name only, provided she has made some contribution to it, by paying part of the mortgage, for example, or helping to renovate it. But it is debatable whether cohabitees should be given more and more of the legal rights that go with marriage. It is arguable that people who choose to live together without assuming the duties and responsibilities of marriage should not in effect have the status of marriage thrust on them.

In the end, however, probably the biggest single factor persuading living-together couples to marry is the prospect of children. Most of the couples we interviewed who were happily living together, and articulately defending their decision to do so, admitted that they would probably want to have children. Though the stigma of illegitimacy is no longer as strong as it was (last year 11 per cent of births were illegitimate) it is still a common view that children born out of wedlock are at a disadvantage.

In practice, discrimination against illegitimate children is far less than is generally assumed. Most of the legal distinctions between legitimate and illegitimate children have been abolished. Nor is there any strong evidence, suggesting that an illegitimate child is treated any differently at school or in his community. Indeed, there is no particular reason others would know of his or her status. With so many children's "birthright" up by a single parent or by a divorced, and remarried parent, there would be little these days to make the illegitimate child feel, or be treated as, an outcast.

The real sufferer is the "illegitimate" child. By law, the mother has, at least, parental rights over her illegitimate child. Legally, she can choose his surname, and make all the decisions about his life, without reference to the father.

There are no signs of any slowing of the trend towards living together. As having children is seen less and less as a reason for marrying, and as social and family opposition to cohabitation continues to crumble, the likelihood is that more and more people will, sooner or later, choose to live together as an attractive option — either as a temporary bridge to a possible eventual marriage, or as a permanent state.

Living Together, by Clare Dyer and Marcel Berlins, is published today by Hamlyn Paperbacks (£1.50).

In his second article on Mrs Gandhi, Trevor Fishlock looks at the tasks now facing the Indian Prime Minister



Mrs Gandhi with her people: "She is perhaps at her best and most comfortable in front of a large crowd in the country."

The juggler with the gift of patience

Mrs Gandhi has to be like one of those jugglers who keeps a dozen plates spinning on her stage.

Her task is immense. The pressures are huge, conflicts numerous and contradictions painful. There are 700 million people, increasing at the rate of a million a month, speaking 15 official languages and hundreds of minor ones.

There are communal tensions, caste conflicts and widely differing expectations. Part of India is technologically advanced, sophisticated, industrialised and looks the world in the eye. The bulk of it is poor and living in medieval conditions.

Policing is inadequate and rough, the judicial system ramshackle. The bureaucracy sited and politicians are ill-regarded, often with good reason. Inevitably, in a country of such sharply differing perceptions, tongues, faiths, traditions

her failings is that she has and community and regional pulls, the political tensions are great.

Mrs Gandhi has learnt to move around her spinning plates with considerable skill. She will be laudably wise when her instincts tell her to be, but on the whole, 13 years in the Prime Minister's chair have taught her the importance of avoiding confrontation.

Gandhi knows that in India, of all places, there are no easy answers. She also knows that confrontation could provide the issue that would persuade the fragmented opposition to unite against her. That is why, although there has been talk of a change to executive presidential rule, she is unlikely to make the opposition a gift of the issue.

In India she is most often criticised for failing to provide a sense of direction. She does not explain policies or

elaborate on arguments. It is one of her weaknesses.

She and her supporters believe India deserves more credit for its evident improvements, its agricultural revolution, space and nuclear programmes, manufacturing and industrial growth.

Mrs Gandhi can point to improvements in railways and in power and coal production. She needs all the help she can get as India moves into a tougher economic period, with a large International Monetary Fund loan committing the country to stable policies and cuts in the national debt.

Her critics, however, foresee trouble if she does not come to terms with her suspicious nature and bring more talent into her Cabinet and inner circle.

She also needs to galvanize management and planning. Mrs Gandhi has been characterized as a tyrant, but one of

not acted ruthlessly to remove incompetents in the bureaucracy, the states and industry.

It is perhaps because she has become resigned to the spread of corruption that she has done nothing about it. She would have struck a blow for some vestige of propriety in public life by dismissing Mr Abdul Kalam, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra state, whose fund-raising "tricks" caused a scandal. It was a missed opportunity. She seemed to acknowledge that there were some problems in India beyond her ability.

If she is tiring, however, she shows no sign of it. She works long hours, needs little sleep and is an indefatigable traveller in her own land. She is not only the best-known, but also the most-travelled Indian.

She knows the political value of meeting the people,

of getting out of the Delhi bureaucracy, the states and industry.

No orator, she speaks softly in stilted sentences, expressing a few simple ideas, urging greater productive effort and vigilance against unspecified enemies. She is perhaps at her best and most comfortable in front of a large crowd in the country.

"In many parts of the country I am called 'Mother' and I regard India as my family," she said recently.

Mrs Gandhi is right. Millions of Indians do regard her as a maternal almost empress figure. She feels that she can appeal directly to the people as no other person can.

It is this remarkable relationship, rather than performance, that is the core of her continuing popularity and her power.

Look out, Mekon, Dan Dare is back in business

Dan Dare's strip cartoon struggle with the Mekon, suspended more than a decade ago with the demise of the *Eagle*, is about to be resumed thanks to a far-sighted decision by IPC Magazines, which has spotted a hole in the comic market and decided to exercise its powers of resurrection.

The much-mourned *Eagle*, as superior to *Wiz* and *Lion* as Roy of the Rovers is to Kevin Keegan, will be relaunched at the end of March at a cost of not less than £250,000 and with a print order of 340,000.

Patrick Barnes, managing director of IPC's youth and practical division, remained as tight-lipped

about the venture as one might expect of an *Eagle* hero, but he did say: "We are talking about an adventure which reflects what boys want now and not what they wanted in the 1950s."

This means, I understand, the advent of limited advertising to cater for the tastes of boys aged eight to 14 (advertising space for the first four issues has already been sold), and photo-stories. The editor will be David Hunt, thirtyish, an up-and-coming IPC executive who has previously demonstrated his ability with *Battle*, *Top Soccer*, and *Speed*.

Eagle, one of the few officially sanctioned comics at good schools in the Fifties, was the product of Hulton Press, which was then acquired by Odhams, which, in turn, became part of IPC Magazines. It was special because it was original. Post-war schoolboys treasured it as a comic of their own, not *Boy's Own Paper* or *Children's Newspaper* handed down by parents wishing to relieve their own childhoods. Though Marcus Morris, the editor, was a parson, it rarely preached, and thanks to intelligent scripts by writers such as Arthur C. Clarke and the genius of illustrator Frank Hampson, its heroes were exciting, stylish and even amusing.

Social successes

The report on page 22 by my colleague David Walker, showing that the Government has a "plot" to close the Social Science Research Council, will make grim reading for all those who, like me and seemingly against the trend,

THE TIMES DIARY



A new challenge for Steve Overt. Sebastian Coe has a new challenge for Steve Overt. Sebastian Coe has a new challenge for Steve Overt.

Horlicks. Coe, plus a production crew of 22 (yes, 22) crowded into the Blandford West One studios on Tuesday to record two short spots that you should be able to see in the next few weeks.

see the social sciences as an important and necessary area of study. All the more reason, therefore, to tell you of early reaction to my competition to find the three most convincing and practical results achieved by the British social sciences.

Plenty of readers submitted what they clearly consider worthy prizes of chess achievements, but I shall disregard them. Instead, here is the outline of a letter from Gordon Bowker, of the Sociology Department of Goldsmith's College, London:

"(1) Extensive though largely concealed racial discrimination in housing and employment (PEP report, 1967) a major influence on the Race Relations Act, 1968; (2) That the middle classes benefit from most educational reforms intended to assist the working class (as shown by researchers Jean Floud, A. H.

Coe, who, by all accounts grew progressively more professional as the day wore on, can be seen attempting to mix the instant drink in record time, with an even faster 3.3 seconds in mixing Horlicks — by a Russian athlete. A clever if insidious campaign, but gather the advertising agency has no plans to bring Overt in on it. A trick missed there, I suspect.

Halsey, Brian Jackson, Denis Marsden, J. W. R. Douglas and Basil Bernstein and which accelerated comprehensive education about the war — and the expansion of higher education in both the Sixties and the Seventies; (3) The police are just as likely to simplify as to reduce crime (Leslie Wilkins, 1968, and Michael Young, 1971, a view which strongly informed the Scarman Report).

That third choice will be somewhat controversial, I suspect, but Bowker's list is an intriguing one.

As David Walker's report suggests, the results of Lord Rothchild's investigation may be a foregone conclusion — i.e. to justify the research council's closure — but in case they are not, remember the bottle of Champagne is still on offer. Come to think of it, the bottle probably



does not matter. Send me your list of the three social sciences results which you think have had an important practical impact. It may just help change Sir Keith Joseph's mind.

Wine signs

"When there is plenty of wine," said Ovid, "sorrow and worry take wing." If that maxim is anything to go by, the French and the Italians are in for rather more sorrow and worry than the Spanish. According to *Decanter* magazine's review of the 1981 vintage, the year was a season for quality rather than quantity.

Bordeaux: A good, if not excellent, vintage. Prices are expected to be equal or slightly higher than those of 1980. You

should also look out for a new Bordeaux white wine appellation on labels: Haut-Benauges. It will be used with the appellation "Bordeaux" or "Entre-deux-Mers", with three grape varieties: Semillon, Sauvignon and Muscadelle.

Decanter's reports also indicate a very small vintage in Anjou and Sauternes — as much as 30 per cent down, though in Alsace the firm of Hugel have made a 1981 Gewürztraminer Selection de Grapes Nobles, only the ninth time they have done so since 1865. The natural sugar content of the grapes was 147 degrees Oechsle, the highest ever recorded.

Burgundy: A small vintage as a result of frosts in spring and some hailstorms, followed by a wet September. Whites, in general, appear better than reds, but even so prices at the 121st charity sale at the Hotel de Besenval were 34 per cent up on those for 1980 (which, in turn, were heavily down on the previous year).

Champagne: According to the champagne industry's governing body, the Comité Interprofessionnel du Vin de Champagne, spring frosts helped reduce the yield to less than half that of a normal year. On the bright side, the quality of the grapes is such that a vintage may be declared by some houses. Prices seem bound to rise.

Italy: Much like France — a small year, but the quality has been not bad. In Chianti Classico, 1981 could well be a reserve year. The small harvest is a blessing in disguise for the Italians after two heavy years which have aggravated the French wine shortage. Italians have sent huge wine tankers to the south of France.

Germany: Continued rain threatened many vineyards but in the end Riesling areas produced 30 per cent potential. Cabernet wines and 20 per cent Spätburgundy. Rheingau was disappointing and Palatinate wines managed only 10 per cent as Spätburgundy.

England: Our September was apparently one of the wettest Septembers for 50 years and has made life tough for English wine growers. In some cases yield is only 25 per cent of what is needed to break even. As one grower put it: "We're getting to be like civil servants, we work all year to produce nothing."

One sign of progress in Britain, however, is the recent discovery that vines planted on the Geneva Double Curtain system (high and closely spaced) produce the more traditional "Doble Guyon" system. But Ovid did not know that.

Peter Watson



In its high-flying days



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

DARWIN CLEARED: OFFICIAL

Judge William Overton's sensible judgment that the Arkansas creationist law is unconstitutional will not unfortunately end the long-running battle in the United States about the teaching of evolution in the public schools. Even if the State of Arkansas does not appeal, laws similar to that struck down in Arkansas have been adopted in Louisiana and Mississippi and are being challenged by the American Civil Liberties Union. Sooner or later — more probably later — the United States Supreme Court will have to decide whether what is called creation-science should have equal time with evolution in the school curriculum. In the meantime, there is no way of telling how many teachers and textbook publishers will think it prudent to bend to the wind now blowing through the American bible belt.

Creation-science, which has been on trial in Arkansas, is not so much a science as a legal construct devised in the hope of getting round the interdiction by the United States constitution of the teaching of religion in public schools. As Judge Overton has found, it is only a thin disguise for a literal interpretation of what Genesis has to say about the origin of life. The world, so the most literal argument goes, began some 6,000 years ago. The Ark was indeed a vehicle for saving from the Flood the species which now exist. Some creationists hold that extinct species, dinosaurs for example, are extinct simply because Noah could not accommodate them. Creation-science, flatly contradicted by what geologists and palaeontologists have learned about the world, has been able to make headway only by exploiting the rhetorical weakness of all orthodox science: if even the best theories are in the last resort "only hypotheses", should not other hypotheses be given equal consideration.

In the circumstances, it is natural that religious people as well as scientists should have disputed at the trial the wisdom of the Arkansas legislation. Most churchmen have made a more liberal accommodation with science than the fundamentalists allow. They do not see evolutionary theory as precluding a theistic understanding of the world, or as contradictory of Christianity. Thus in a sense the issue tried at Arkansas is narrower than that raised in 1925 by the trial of John Scopes in Tennessee, who was fined \$100 for teaching evolution but whose conviction was quashed by the state's supreme court. In one important respect, however, there is a common theme. The Arkansas law would have required teachers in the schools to teach the opposite of what they consider to be the truth, just as the state of Tennessee required Mr Scopes to bite off his tongue. It is plainly an offence against the First Amendment (on free speech) that teachers should be constrained in such a way. Arkansas (for the time being) is well rid of its foolish legislation.

None of this implies that the argument among scientists and others about the validity of Darwin's theory of evolution will or even should be stilled. Correspondence in *The Times* in the past few weeks has revealed a lively and interesting range of opinion on the modern interpretation of evolution. The creationists of Arkansas did their best last month to argue that open differences among biologists about the status of Darwinism strengthened the case for teaching creation-science. They were effectively contradicted by the appearance as a witness for the case against the law of Dr Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard University, who first drew attention to the possibility that the course of evolution has not been steady but, rather, episodic. In due course, Gould's

view may be shown to be correct, but, as he told the judge, Darwinism will not as a result be undermined.

The essence of Darwinism in its present form (sometimes called neo-Darwinism) is simple. First, evolution has occurred (which out-and-out creationists deny, but which is not otherwise disputed). Second, the mechanism of evolution is the process of natural selection — the preferential survival of those individuals in a species which are best adapted to the environment in which they find themselves. Lamarck's view, at the end of the eighteenth century, that the mechanism consists of the inheritance of acquired characteristics has been widely tested, and found wanting. The possibility remains that there may be exceptions to this rule, but Darwinism would not as a result be substantially damaged.

The third component of neo-Darwinism is the notion that the diversity among the members of a species stems from genetic changes and rearrangements which occur naturally, and which are to some extent random. Although some parts of this process are well understood, most biologists would confess that not enough is known about the working of genes to make complicated organisms for them to hope to reconstruct the course of evolution. This is the uncertainty on which Sir Fred Hoyle and others have seized, arguing that even the 4,500 thousand million years since the world began are not enough to allow of the evolution of organisms such as people. Sir Fred Hoyle is a man whose views command respect. The weakness in his case is the assertion that the process of genetic change is entirely random. For the time being, for all the uncertainties that attend it, Darwinism is a more comfortable theory. There is every likelihood that it will remain so.

HOW BEST TO SAVE DETENTE

In the transatlantic argument over reactions to the Polish crisis different points of view are in danger of being boxed into false categories, especially by West Germans, who have become very defensive about their policy of relative inaction. An example of West German thinking was contained in a major front page article in the *Hamburg weekly Die Zeit* by its editor, Dr Theo Sommer, on January 1. He argues strongly for the importance of preserving east-west detente in Europe, and on that he is absolutely right. He points out that detente is a form of struggle in which the West has the stronger weapons. It is not the West that has been infected by communism but the east that has been infected by freedom. A return to confrontation would favour the more brutal side, break valuable human contacts, and promote the arms race. Hence the West would be foolish to give up detente. All this is correct and well worth saying, especially to Washington, where many erroneous ideas about detente still circulate.

Dr Sommer is also right when he says about Poland that "a Polish solution still has a chance; efforts to find a new consensus have not yet collapsed". The Catholic Church, which knows its own land better than anyone else, has not yet given up hope of a fair outcome. Hence there is no justification for the West to leave the Polish people in the lurch, and not the slightest occasion to consign detente to oblivion.

Where Dr Sommer goes wrong is in concluding from this that Mr Reagan's reaction is wrong and West Germany's right. It can be assumed that there is considerable uncertainty and disagreement within the Polish leadership. The military rulers have neither wholly crushed resistance nor negotiated an agreement with the Solidarity. Hence they have a choice between trying to break resistance altogether or going for compromise. Some of them must be for one course, some for the other.

It is surely in the interests of European detente as well as the Polish people that the moderates should prevail. Therefore the West should do what it can to support them. It can do this by establishing the principle of conditionality. That is, it can say that it will have minimal relations with a repressive regime but fuller, better and economically more helpful relations with a moderate regime. It has a perfect right to do this not only in the furtherance of its own interests but also as a collective signatory of the Helsinki Final Act and a substantial creditor of Poland.

In order to make the message convincing it must take some concrete action now, while repression continues, with the obvious proviso that different action will be taken if repression ceases. The aim ought to be not to punish or seriously damage but to drive home an urgent message. Of course it can be disputed whether the message should be sent to Moscow or to Warsaw but there is no harm in sending it to both since both are involved even if, as remains possible, General Jaruzelski is a patriot trying to save his country from a worse fate.

Obviously there are people in Mr Reagan's administration whose motives are different. They would like

nothing better than a return to confrontation in Europe and elsewhere. They are deluded and should be strongly opposed by Europeans. But this does not mean that the actual measures so far taken by Mr Reagan are necessarily wrong. They do not inflict much damage on anyone except some American businessmen. They do not create a breach in east-west political relations. They do not, for instance, involve breaking the Geneva arms talks or withdrawing from the review of the Helsinki agreement in Madrid. Indeed, there is a proposal to raise this meeting to ministerial level, which could scarcely be more in accord with the principles of detente.

It is therefore wrong to regard anything which annoys the Russians, or anything that emanates from Mr Reagan's Washington, as necessarily damaging to detente. The West should be pressing for serious, constructive relations with the Soviet Union and eastern Europe as defined by the Helsinki Final Act, which does not, as so many believe, sanctify the status quo, spheres of influence or even existing frontiers, but opens a path towards to constructive peaceful change which is in the long-term interests of east and west.

This path cannot be followed if change in eastern Europe is crushed or mishandled. West Germany's relative inaction towards events in Poland may be intended as a demonstration of faith in the ability of the Poles to find the best solution, but it could easily be mistaken for a signal that business will continue whatever conditions prevail in Poland. This helps neither the Poles nor detente.

LOCK UP YOUR DAUGHTERS

It is indeed unsafe for solitary women to hitch-hike after the pubs are closed. The more's the pity, but so it is. Any girl who does it, unless in dire emergency, is foolish, and every girl should be strongly cautioned against it. But her folly, if that is the extent of it, cannot be held to excuse or mitigate the crime of raping her. Or rather it can be (for that was the sense of Judge Bertrand Richards's comments when passing sentence on Tuesday), but it should not be.

The concept of "contributory negligence" misfits this case. If a woman is found to have led on the man who raped her by provoking his lust, or to have consented to sexual familiarity short of intercourse, her conduct may be considered in mitigation of

sentence. There is no such suggestion here. But the state of society is not yet so debauched that a woman who begs a lift from a motorist on a main road at night is presumed to be making sexual advances. The presumption is that she needs help, not sex.

The judge of course did not mean to imply the contrary. His point was that the girl was at fault for exposing herself to a risk of sexual assault. Whether she was at fault or not depends on the details of her predicament on being stranded without transport and on the alternatives open to her. But her degree of fault in seeking help that way is irrelevant to the culpability of her attacker,

Division of seats for the SDP-Liberal Alliance

From the Chairman of the Liberal Party

Sir, No one can be very surprised that negotiations between the Liberal Party and the SDP have encountered serious difficulties. The endeavour to apportion over 600 constituencies between two distinctive and proudly independent parties is itself unprecedented. It would be easier if each party had to concede to the other, but circumstances cast our new allies in the roll of "takers" whereas we, as the party in possession, seem to be doing all the giving. So to describe the relationship between the two parties is not, of course, to deny the great opportunities which an effective Alliance offers both.

From an early stage we realised that a working Alliance requires the two parties to remain in balance involving a rough parity in the total number of seats fought. This principle is not in question.

The problem arises with those seats about 70 in number where the Liberal Party is best organised, stronger on the ground and seems naturally best placed to reap the harvest of the work of years at the next general election.

Inevitably, there is the strongest objection at all levels of the party to the suggestion that many of these seats should be ceded to the SDP. These constituencies, many strengthened by intense work at local level, are the heart and basis of the Liberal Party.

Even if it were possible for our national leadership to convey a substantial proportion to the SDP the outcome would be divided and demoralise the party throughout the country. Unfortunately, it is the view of our allies not only that these seats would suit them but that these places are much more attractive than any others available.

The resolution of the recent row depends upon our satisfying the SDP that they can expect to

For example, hitherto marginal seats and seats where Labour support is collapsing become highly attractive for an Alliance candidate. In short, I am convinced that a narrow analysis which identified our best organised seats as those most winnable for the Alliance is a source of dangerous and unnecessary antagonism between the two parties.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER PINCHAM,
Liberal Party Organisation,
1 Whitehall Place, SW1,
January 6.

From Mr John Aitken and others
Sir, It would be easy to write a piece on "Why the Greenock SDP won't have..." like that by Roger Berthoud (January 4). As the Inverclyde SDP representatives in the Renfrewshire bargaining unit, however, we have no desire to write in such a tendentious and partisan way.

We believe firmly in the importance of the Alliance. We also believe, and certainly very much hope, that an equitable allocation of parliamentary seats is possible locally and nationally.

In this regard we have unambiguously made clear our willingness to accept the findings of the nationally agreed arbitration procedures. Our Liberal counterparts have steadfastly refused to do the same.

In preparing for our negotiations we applied a range of objective criteria to the four present constituencies covered by our bargaining unit. This gave us a consistent ranking ordering. In applying the Scottish national agreement we then indicated, making it clear that this was our opening position, that we should like to contest two of the four seats: one from the two most winnable and one from the two least winnable seats. Our choice also took account of urban-rural balance and of geographical spread.

Of course, Greenock and Port Glasgow was, and is, one of our first choices. This, however, is neither surprising nor intransigent. Sitting members are subject to a special clause in the national agreement between the two parties. Moreover, as you noted editorially, nothing could be clearer than the relevant provision, which was presumably included in the agreement specifically to prevent the emergence of the situation that now prevails.

The arguments advanced by the Inverclyde Liberals through

Roger Berthoud are not convincing. Many Social Democrats have diligently refused to vote Liberal in the past but now accept that the emergence of the Alliance requires changes in electoral behaviour. Why should the Inverclyde Liberals not accept the need for a similar change in attitude, particularly since their candidate in 1979 — a thoroughly genuine local personality who has just been made an MBE — trailed Dr Mabon by some 12,000 votes?

Contrary to Liberal fantasy, Dr Mabon's working-class supporters of 26 years' standing are unlikely to switch allegiance to the Liberals they have long disdained. Dick Mabon has always had a sympathetic understanding of the problems of, and is deeply attached to, his constituency. A plausible candidacy would mainly benefit the Labour Party and would thus bring no joy to an area where youth unemployment is around 70 per cent.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN AITKEN,
JAMES PICKETT,
ALAN C. ROACH,
as from: 40 Nimmo Street,
Greenock,
Renfrewshire,
January 4.

From Mr Larry McLean
Sir, Greenock is a special case, and there may be a few others, where agreement between the Liberal and the SDP is impossible.

The solution is quite simple. Let the local people decide. At a joint meeting of members of both parties, at which both candidates state their case, let a vote be taken.

In this way the personal merits of each candidate will be paramount. It will be an acid test for the Alliance, because there may be cross-voting, guided not by which party one belongs to, but by consideration of which candidate will pursue the Alliance's objectives most vigorously. It will let the national negotiating teams "off the hook" and stimulate real democracy at local level.

Is not decentralization of decision making one of the principal aims of the Alliance?

Yours sincerely,
LARRY MCLEAN,
84 Coddall Road,
Tottenham,
Wolverhampton,
West Midlands,
January 4.

the same time, and after that consolidation to the lifeboat service itself.

Yours etc,
J. H. WHITFIELD,
2 Woodbourne Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham 15,
January 2.

From Mr D. M. Wills
Sir, It is sadly probable that before too long the lives of further lifeboatmen will be lost in the course of rescue work.

If it is a single life, or even perhaps one or two, it is equally probable that what you, Sir, recently described as a chord will not again be struck, and there will be no massive public donation of funds in support of further bereaved relatives.

It is not reasonable, now that the Penlee appeal has raised such an unexpectedly high total, that once full provision has been made for the families of the Penlee lifeboatmen, any surplus should be made available through the RNLI for the support of dependants of other low lifeboatmen, whose cause is no less deserving, but of which the public may be less aware?

Yours faithfully,
D. M. WILLS,
29 Valley Road,
Henley on Thames,
Oxfordshire,
January 5.

To our occupational psychology team, the experience of working through a practical problem with two employment policy-makers and administrators, who readily adopted our standard criteria (that all our work should aim to be "administratively convenient, technically sound and politically defensible"), yielded lessons never to be forgotten. Particularly, it was stimulating and memorable, because Clucas and Goldberg made no bones about airing their own disagreements in front of our bunch of budding professional psychologists.

Perhaps, when he has his January 13 Royal Institute of Public Administration lecture off his chest, Sir Kenneth could prepare another, on how the civil Service could make better use of young postgraduates still eager to learn, without dragging in the research councils and other bureaucratic machinery.

Yours faithfully,
ALEC RODGER,
3 Prior Bolton Street, N1.

The young idea

From Emeritus Professor Alec Rodger

Sir, Peter Hennessy's note (December 28) on Sir Kenneth Clucas's retirement prompts me to offer an illustration of Clucas's progressive and bold ways even as a young civil servant.

Nearly 30 years ago he was a principal in the Ministry of Labour, working to Paul Gold-

berg, a like-minded spirit responsible, as an assistant secretary, for the ministry's industrial rehabilitation units.

A need had arisen for the further development of a workshop report-form produced by my Birkbeck colleague, Peter Cavanagh, and the matter had been referred to us for "action research". In the event, and at their own request, Goldberg and Clucas came to Birkbeck every Thursday evening for a whole term, for a two-hour discussion, to thrash out a revised form with Cavanagh, myself and six post-

graduates.

Burgess and Maclean

From Mr Dennis Duncanson

Sir, You write (January 2) that, notwithstanding expectations under the 30-year rule, Foreign Office Security Department file Q23 remains "firmly under lock and key". I hope you are right. It is not that I welcome non-publication at this time, but I fear for the file's preservation.

Take for example the movements of subversive agents in the Far East in the 1920s and thirties. Colonial Office registers at the Public Record Office list numerous files with reports from those

days; at least half are today annotated "destroyed under statute" altogether, and others bear that stamp against key papers in them.

There is a residue not so marked, and a handful "closed for 50 years" or "for 100 years". Also, even of these, I learn after waiting patiently for the 50-year ones, file upon file is in reality missing without explanation from the boxes transferred to the PRO. Come 2002 or 2052, will that turnout to be the fate of Q23 too?

Yours faithfully,
DENNIS DUNCANSON,
26 Leinster Mews, W2.

Rule of whose law?

From Mr Robin Spohn-Smith

Sir, As I am neither a "real live" nor "sometime" Fellow of Trinity it may be rash of me to join in an argument between two such eminent men. Nevertheless Mr Powell (January 5) must not be allowed to get away with making such a manifestly false point.

Both the European Communities Act 1972 and the United Kingdom's accession to the European Convention on Human Rights could be repealed by Parliament. QED.

Yours truly,
ROBIN SPOHN-SMITH,
5 King's Bench Walk,
Temple, EC4,
January 5

Modulations in musical thought

From Mr R. A. Howard

Sir, The pure stream of music contaminated by the intrusion of the Beethovenian ego. The idea is no less fanciful and no more convincing when propounded by Anthony Burgess (article, December 29) than when it was formulated by Sir Karl Popper in his autobiography, *Unended Quest*. For both of them Ludwig van is the villain of the piece.

There is no doubt that Beethoven imposed his giant moods on his music to an extent which no composer had done before. At the same time he emancipated the composer from his position as court lackey and raised him to that of an independent artist. He did so, in his last years, and in particular in the last three string quartets, he wrote music generally acknowledged to be of a purity and selflessness unparalleled before or since.

If Mr Burgess really "cannot listen to", say, the slow movements of the B flat and F major string quartets "as pure music" and "without the aid of non-musical references" (which non-musical references, pray?) and "hear in them only Beethoven saying 'I am here', then I am sure I am not alone in feeling rather sorry for him and in wondering what his credentials are for writing about music at all. In these late works Beethoven achieved an abnegation of the self and a nirvana-like quality of timelessness and unworldliness compared with which Mozart's last three symphonies sound like veritable organs of neurotic self-indulgence.

None are Mozart's works as a whole to be seen as "symbols of social stability". He was regarded in some quarters as a dangerous revolutionary in his time: his freemasonry and preference for secular over sacred music annoyed the Church; his scatological talk affronted society; and his sympathy for the comedies of Beaumarchais scandalized the Establishment.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN A. HOWARD,
8 Upfield,
East Croydon,
Surrey,
January 4.

Fugitives from justice

From Mr James O'Toole

Sir, The problem of fugitive suspects is more complex than you allow in your leader (December 29). The reason the Criminal Law (Furthest) Act of 1976 has not worked is simple: insufficient evidence has been forthcoming from the Northern authorities. If there were sufficient evidence offenders fleeing from the North could be convicted and imprisoned in the Republic, as happened last week with the two escapees from Belfast.

What those demanding extradition really want is to lay hands on suspects in order to extract confessions by which they can obtain convictions. In my judgment, even if legal difficulties could be overcome, an even greater political problem would remain. Public opinion in the Republic would not tolerate the conviction in Belfast, solely by confessions, of suspects handed over to the R.U.C. The R.U.C.'s record in the matter of the extraction of such confessions is unsavoury, to say the least.

Save for a passing reference to "allegations" you do not mention this problem. I assure you it is a very real one.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES O'TOOLE,
Trinity College,
Dublin,
December 29.

From Mr J. N. Spencer

Sir, Your leading article of December 29 refers to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. It may be helpful to point out that the United Kingdom gave effect to the Convention, for convention countries, by the Suppression of Terrorism Act, 1978.

Extradition laws normally exclude political offences but under the Convention and the Act specified "terrorist" offences are regarded as non-political, whether or not they are. It seems doubtful that such a Convention, in view of the principles of conventions, could be held to be a breach of international law. It is surprising that in the current Irish circumstances the Republic of Ireland has not signed and given effect to it.

Yours faithfully,
J. N. SPENCER,
Justices' Clerk's Office,
Wadhams House,
50 High Street,
Dorchester,
Dorset,
December 31.

THE ARTS

Television
Dancing daze

In a week when television's greater flies on the wall have turned their spartan gaze on the police it is nice to observe lesser and more talkative flies in suburban pursuits. Richard Denton's *Dancing Girls* (BBC2), part three of which was shown last night, has been unswatch-offable.

On Monday we watched a pretty little creature called Laura marching like a soldier from audition to audition, defeated by the patch 22 of Equity membership, by her age (16) and by the sheer numbers of other would-be Liza Minnelli and Shirley Maclaine. But Laura had the good fortune to have swallowed her mother's vicarious ambition whole, and it was no surprise to hear that she has now made it into panto in Brum.

Tuesday brought a lump to the throat as Joanna was cradled out of her A-level class and whisked off to be a Bluebell girl in Paris. Her preliminary audition had a strong whiff of the doctor's surgery ("Any scars or marks on your body?") but she and her mother took to the idea of her becoming a titillatory image like ducks to water, or perhaps birds to the air. Family tears flowed freely at Waterloo, and the cameras drank them greedily. Within three days of her landfall in Paris Joanna was assembling herself — false eyelashes, false lips and a mountain of false yellow feathers — for her debut at the Lido. Until that point she had seem horribly out of place, simply not coarse-grained enough to take the leering, taunting life. The strange thing was, up on stage she looked like everyone else.

Last night's instalment, on an earnest experimental dance group called Sponooch, was funny, sad and rather surprising. The group fell into the clutches of a fenny Lynch, a actor turned agent who with his henchmen looked them over extremely dubiously. It was mutual hate at first sight, subsequently attested by the BBC's bleper. Sponooch saw themselves as artists. Lynch, repeatedly wiping his nose with the back of a forefinger, had the subliminal contempt for "all this art business". He passed them to Rick Wakeman, who had the subliminal contempt for them too. Sacked by Wakeman, they bickered, and fell apart.

Michael Church



Sancho Panza gets to know the locals and (right) Bujones reveals flawless skill and character

Dance

Chance and challenge for Nureyev

Don Quixote
Paris Opéra

There are sceptics in Paris who will tell you, no doubt scandalously, that the dispute which caused Rameau's *Platée* to be abandoned as the season's first production at the Opéra was not altogether to be regretted, given the way rehearsals were going. Be that as it may (and this theatre is as famous for its difficulties as for its rumours), it seems that the dispute affected the man who raises the curtain on opera nights, but not the one who does that for the ballets. Consequently, it fell to Nureyev's *Don Quixote* to reopen the theatre after its extended closure.

Except for some roped-off areas where builders are evidently still active, there is not much difference to be seen in the front of the house from the works that have been taking place. Presumably it is behind the scenes that improvements were most needed. That is as true of the innumerable work-a-days of the physical conditions, and it is encouraging to hear that all the regulations are to be revised and renegotiated over the coming months.

Another matter affecting the future of the ballet company is expected to be resolved this month, when it should become known whether Rudolf Nureyev will accept the invitation to

succeed Rosella Hightower as director. It is no secret that he is seriously interested, but equally that he will take on the job only if certain requirements are guaranteed.

His stipulations will involve, among other things, more frequent performances than in the past. Hightower has already been pushing the same way; hence the use of other Paris theatres for some programmes, supplementing the Opéra itself; hence also the increased commitment to touring, within France and overseas.

Covent Garden is on the provisional itinerary for July, subject to an agreement on terms for an exchange visit by the Royal Ballet at a later date.

Meanwhile, the revival of *Don Quixote* demonstrates the company's strength at all levels, and some limitations too. It also makes clear how much Nureyev and the French dancers have to offer each other. Taken as a whole, there is no company in western Europe with a higher level of technical accomplishment, and the effect that has is especially apparent in the scene of *Don Quixote*'s dream.

In all previous productions I have seen, that was something of an anticlimax: choreographically an attractive contrast, in its lyrical classicism, to the lively comedy of the rest of the ballet, but never well enough danced to compare

seriously with, say, the Kingdom of Shades episode which has a similar function in the full-length *Bayadère*. The way they dance it in Paris is a revelation.

There is a little trio, for instance, which generally goes for almost nothing. At the Opéra, it is given by three ranking soloists, Panny Cila, Jennifer Goube and Isabelle Guérin, each of whom has perfect schooling and a clear determination to show just how beautifully she can dance. The rest of the ensemble, although less prominent, are no less polished.

What a pity you missed Elisabeth Platel as Queen of the Dryads. I was told, she was the first of three casts in the role; I know her to be a fine dancer and, at 23, she has just been promoted to étoile. But there was no cause to complain about either of the young women I did catch in that part, Françoise Legrée, with her soaring leaps, or Yannick Séphant, more pliant and full of youthfully grave charm.

In the leading roles, I saw Florence Clerc, one night with Fernando Bujones, an unexpected partnership, thrown together at a few hours' notice because Noëlla Pontois was ill. In spite of such limited preparation together, they danced dazzlingly, with humour and virtuosity. Bujones (the youngest, at 26, of the international dance stars) is renowned mostly

for his flawless skill but deserves credit equally for his sense of character. Monique Loudières, who danced Kiri the next night, was Nureyev's own choice for the role. That caused some mutterings, because she is fairly junior (one seems to have heard of similar reactions nearer home). Her performance fully justified his insistence by its humour and outstanding liveliness. The dream sequence, when she has to represent *Don Quixote*'s vision of Dulcinea, suited her less well, but I have never seen a more passionate account of the love duet in the gypsy camp.

Patrice Bart partnered her with as much consideration and pride as if she had been a star instead of only a soloist, and although his dancing does not have the fire of Nureyev or the bravura of Bujones, it is full of a disarming spirit of fun.

Patrick Marty is not at all a bad *Don Quixote*. Fabrice Bourgeois is rather a good Sancho Panza and Georges Piletta's Gamache is a riot of comic invention, especially memorable is the way he has made a delicious solo for himself simply out of folding up a handkerchief. But none of those roles comes off half so well with the alternating cast.

Several young dancers caught the eye in small roles; notable among them was Olivier Farcy as a

wildly whirling gypsy soloist one night and an irresistibly dashing Espada the next. As the street dancer, however, Francesca Zumbo proved that, in some contexts there is no substitute for experience; Marie-Claude Dubus makes more of the steps, but cannot match Zumbo's flair and command of the stage.

The Paris production uses Nicholas Georgiadis's designs, first seen in Nureyev's revival of the ballet at Zürich on the big stage of the Opéra. They look even more handsome than before with their Goyaesque style. But the lighting was not all that it should be, and the scene changes were slower, noisier and less efficient than one would like. Also, the orchestra, which can play very well when it wants, seemed decidedly off form even with John Lanchbery in charge.

The next performances of *Don Quixote* will be at the Palais des Congrès from June 22 until July 13. Most of January is given over to holidays and rehearsals, with two new programmes opening at the end of the month: a mixed bill at the Opéra including *Serenade*, *Paquita* and Dolin's *Pas de Quatre*, and a new production by Hightower of *The Sleeping Beauty* at the Palais des Congrès, both running until mid-March.

John Percival

Concert
Capricorn

St John's

The fiftieth anniversary series of the Macnaghten concerts necessarily involves some retrospection. Tuesday's programme paid tribute to four past benefactors of the enterprise: Vaughan Williams was their president for many years, and a tower of strength in difficult times; John Buller, Anthony Paine and David Hellewell were all chairmen of the organizing committee.

Yet as a concert experience it seemed longer than it was, and for much of the time almost dull. Vaughan Williams's Ten Blake Songs had Ian Partridge to sing them, with all his artistry and winsome, and a tower of strength in difficult times; John Buller, Anthony Paine and David Hellewell were all chairmen of the organizing committee.

Of the past chairmen, John Buller was represented by an alto from his extended and engaging *Mime of Mick, Nick and the Maggies*. Poor Jenny, a series of breaks and duets for flute and percussion, proved trivial and uncharacteristic. Although uncharacteristic, Philippa Davies, held attention often by her crisp, strongly formulated musicianship. She did much too for David Hellewell's *Metamusic*, whose episodes are firmly rooted in the atmosphere. The members of the Capricorn group were hard worked in much unfamiliar material, and afflicted by illness, too. Oliver Knussen's *Triptych* was given stronger projection than I heard them play in last year at the Bath Festival, though the Cantata (an oblique quartet, Mr O'Neal is an obscure vocalists) went well this time too.

The success of the concert was Philip Grange's brand-new song, "This bleak Hut," an interior landscape, to words by Edward Thomas, set sympathetically for voice and three instruments, rather in the tradition of Barber's "Dover Beach." There was plenty of atmosphere here, emotional suggestion, poetic response (even contradictory, when Thomas mentions "solitude"), but the instruments are markedly active in a musical idiom easily accessible, yet idiosyncratic.

William Mann

Theatre

Middle-class role-playing

The Round Dance

Royal Exchange, Manchester

First to unveil Arthur Schnitzler's most famous work after the 50-year stage embargo, the Royal Exchange arrives panding with eagerness to prove Reigen a work for our own time.

Schnitzler's scheme of 10 cyclic scenes with a partner passing from bed to bed between each of them is as true now as it was in 1900, but it is a truth of the utmost sexual banality. What counts as his precise appraisal of his Vienna, which "if disinterested after a couple of hundred years, may illuminate in a unique way, aspects of our culture".

Casper Wrede's production blithely leaps forward to an indeterminate post-1945 British setting, opening with a scene between a northern tart and a squaddie in bicycle clips, and moving up-to-date via "blackout" songs from Presley to Crystal Gail, to a final encounter between the same girl and Schnitzler's count, transformed into a killed Earl.

How much of this is countenanced in Charles Osborne's translation 'one can only surmise from the substitutions of Soho and the South Coast for the original locations. In performance, one is continually faced with the jarring anachronisms of veiled ladies, handkissing, and master and servant

relationships in a society remote from such inventions. The same applies to the sexual role-playing encounters of more forcefully to the sexual rules. The obsessive inquiries about past lovers, the sexual double standards for men and women, and the *chambre séparée* routine make no sense whatever in this swinging 1960s version. Nor has Mr Wrede found a satisfactory answer for the textual dashes where the various partners get down to business. We get a pneumatic drill running, a musical cat box, and the happy invention — a faulty starter motor for the impotent lover. All this offers is an easy laugh at the act of sex itself, rather than an element expressing the disenchanted tone of the play, like the *valise triste* that punctuated the original German production.

In the circumstances, and despite more dull acting than I have seen on this stage for a long time, some of the play's themes emerge through. What emerges most clearly is a development from the brutally direct relationships

ships of the early working-class scenes to the evasive role-playing encounters of the middle-class couples. Post coitum, triste remains constant among the indifferent, cold-hearted men, but it becomes better disguised. Also evident is Schnitzler's sexual impartiality, which repeatedly shows mutual attraction as a powerful struggle for the whip-hand.

On the whole, the women come off best even though the production presents them in strip-show terms, each one undressing more than the last. Cheryl Frim as the last Gherty Prime as the Sweet Young Thing offers the only performance that could pass straight-over into fin-de-siècle Vienna; and there are imperiously erotic performances from Gabrielle Drake and Bernice Stegers. Gary Waldhorn switched with smug ease from an on-duty to off-duty husband, and Geoffrey Bateman does his energetic best to translate Schnitzler's poet into a sheep-headed, costumed Hampstead pseud.

Irving Wardle

Folk music

Communal joy

Nuova compagnia di canto popolare

Riverside

Larger, more theatrical evening having been left behind in Southern Italy, La Nuova compagnia di canto popolare, or the New Popular Song Company of Naples, have come to Riverside Studios no more encumbered than the Chieftains when they tour with Irish music. In the mix of percussion, flute, mandolin and guitar, there are a surprising number of times when the Neapolitan company sound Irish, but they are also distinguished by a vocal dimension that reveals all its Arabic influence, and speaks for the affinity with Greek music.

Founded in 1967 to "preserve and promote" the authentic folk traditions of the Campania region in south-west Italy, the group sing, dance and play instruments while staying inside a wide-ranging repertoire which stretches from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. Nothing is limited by that range, and most of their material is that which would be at home in village squares, with villanelle followed by tarantella or strambotto.

Ned Chaillet

An adult fiction

Riddley Walker, by Russell Hoban (Picador, £1.95)

This book was the cult sensation a couple of years ago in hardback, a hideously plausible account of life after the Bomb. No arts; no letters; no society; and, which is worse, no war. Now, in paperback, it is set twenty centuries in the future in a Kent reshaped by Domesday. The language is a debased dialect of English like the Latin that the Romans spoke after the fall of Rome. Sticking through the vernacular like members through the turf of the Weald one recognizes atavistic names, legends and rhymes from our present. Folkestone has become Folk Stone, and Herne Bay Horns. Packs of wild men forage on each other. And dimly in ritual and stories they remember the days they had pictures on their walls and boots in the air, and the starving gallack seas and flaming nebulay fire. There come a flash of life then bigger nor the world and it terrors the night to day. Then every thing gone

black. Nothing only nite for years on end. Playas kidt peopl off and namlals nor the world, nothing growit in the ground.

The dialect is playfully catching. Russell Hoban was an illustrator and writer of children's books before turning to adult fiction. He says of *Riddley Walker*: "It took five and a half years to write and ended up being written not even in proper English but in a broken-up and worn-down vernacular of it. What happened was that something took hold of me and didn't let go until it got itself on to paper in the way that it wanted to be."

What got itself on to paper was a remarkable piece of thinking man's science fiction. It is not easy, with the stones Age dialect, the distant echoes and the joycean puns, but it is a powerful vision and a true fiction, in that it tells us something about ourselves and the indomitable spirit of man. Riddley we are as good as them before us. We come way down from what they ben, time back way back.

Philip Howard

No Alternative, the Prayer Book Controversy, edited by David Martin and Peter Mullen (Blackwell, £3.95, hardback £9.50)

By the twelfth day of Christmas a copy of this book should be in every Church of England parson's stocking. It will tell him, if he does not already know, precisely what some or many of his parishioners think of the Alternative Service Book, compared with the Book of Common Prayer. (Not ASB, and still less BCP. Acronyms are all very well for organs of useful regulation such as GAFTA, the Grain and Feed Trade Association; but not for books of worship.)

To make sure that the parson reads it, his congregation must read it too. There are 22 essays directly concerned with the Alternative Service Book, two with new prayer books from America and Australia; and a selection of extracts, manifestly partisan, from the parliamentary debates on Lord Sudeley's Prayer Book Protection Bill, in April 1981. Some require a deal of concentration and knowledge of theology. Not many churchgoers will instantly recognize what is meant by ontology (the study of being, according to my Greek; but God knows, no doubt). Others of these essays will be readily appreciated by most

who regularly attend the services of the Church of England.

Of course there have been increases where the language of the Book of Common Prayer has changed its meaning, and needed revision. The prayer for those who "indifferently minister justice" is an example. It is said that King George VI himself objected that it did not make sense. Some think it still does. Is that why they are taught to pray "Do not bring us to the time of trial?"

But language, as one learns from this book, is not the only or the most important change. After all, language will always be inadequate to describe God, or even to address Him. What are more important, and are identified by the contributors, are the changes (perhaps of emphasis) in doctrine, and the changes in ritual. The Kiss of Peace is described by David Martin as "a Christian variant of the touchy-feely culture". We may not agree, but we recognize the concept.

It is a pity that the attitude of this book is so polemical towards the leaders of the Church of England, even to the extent of emphasizing the profits that are to be made from sales of the Alternative Service Book.

Christopher Staughton

Paperbacks



Hoban: powerful vision

Mischievous

Revolutions and Revolutionaries, by A. J. P. Taylor (Oxford, £3.50)

Terse and deceptively simple, these Taylorian talks on *Revolutions and Revolutionaries* began life as oral exercises aimed at the watching and even perhaps in some instances listening television public.

They are quick explorations of complicated subjects: the French Revolution about which libraries have been written, the eruptions of 1848 which in England divided into later to become the Oval cricket ground, the Paris Commune of 1871 which MacMahon and Jules Ferry crushed with coarse and cruel thumb, and the Soviet revolution of 1917 which was a surprising pushover with the leading agitators suddenly being called home to fill leading, suddenly vacant roles. Trotsky had to be wired for to New York where he was earning an off-and-on living as a film extra.

Read with the closeness they deserve, these pieces turn out to have a compacted, Tacitean quality which prods the mind into drawing large and significant conclusions. The characteristic, pervasive Taylorian mischievousness adds spice to his bald but convincing narratives.

All the way along there are sharp little portraits: Blanqui, busy actor over decades in revolutionary plays who always contrived to be late for the opening night; Proudhon, whose pregnant remark, "Universal suffrage is counter-revolution", can still be weighed with profit; Lenin, arch-quick-thinker and opportunist who has by now, for a population of 250 million or so, replaced all the old icons — though with that pushy little beard no one ever looked more untidy.

David Williams

Historical pageant

The Quest for Nonsuch, by John Dent (London Borough of Sutton Libraries and Arts Services, £3.50)

Local historians probably get more fun out of their work — sinking a shaft into history — than the world-view historians who range promiscuously over great swathes of the past. They acquire a proprietorial feeling for their subject, and when, as in the case of Nonsuch, a vanished architectural masterpiece is involved, they have the excitement of assisting at a resurrection.

As Mr Dent writes, the royal palace of Nonsuch "was almost a myth" until the summer of 1959, when excavations and research began. Even 100 years ago, a century after its demolition, ruins had been levelled off and buried under a thin covering of loam. "The memory of its existence had faded so completely that one of the few contemporary pictures of the building had been labelled 'St James's Palace' and another 'Richmond Palace' then 'Henry VIII's Monastery at Richmond', and finally, 'Theobalds'."

The book is densely written, and contains more about Nonsuch than most people will want to know. But this is a perennial problem for the local chronicler, and nobody can blame Mr Dent for wanting to get the whole story down, starting with the first written record of the parish of Cuddington, which was the site chosen by Henry VIII for his last and most remarkable palace — "a deed of doubtful authenticity, which survives in a thirteenth-century cartulary". Those with the patience to wade through such material will unfold a rich pageant of Tudor history.

The *Quest for Nonsuch* has been out of print for some time. All praise to the London Borough of Sutton Libraries and Arts Services for their initiative in reissuing it as a paperback.

Bevis Hillier



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Stock Exchange Prices

Equities recover

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings: Eagan, Dec. 23. Dealings: En d Jan 3.5 Contango Day, Jan 11. Settlement Day, Jan 18
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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Will architects
win on fees?
page 13

Business News

THE TIMES THURSDAY JANUARY 7 1982

THE STRUCTURAL GROUP
WITH STRENGTH IN DEPTH
ATCOST
01-493 0802

Unions and employers demand reflation

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Senior industrialists and trade union leaders yesterday attacked the Government's economic policy and reasserted their demands that Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, must set the economy moving again.

Recent forecasts by the Treasury — which predict a 1 per cent overall level of growth this year with a 3 per cent improvement in manufacturing industry — were described by Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, as "utterly unacceptable".

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, told yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council that the output forecasts amounted to continuing stagnation.

The Chancellor, who will shortly begin his traditional period of "pursuing" in preparation for an earlier than usual Budget, possibly in March, described the forecasts as a realistic projection based, among other things, on past patterns of performance and behaviour. But he was in no doubt, both the TUC and the CBI that their Budget submissions will

urge action to reflate the economy without fuelling inflation.

Sir Geoffrey told the NEDC that the general picture was of the economy adjusting to a lower rate of efficient and competitive, but at a pace which he described as being "frustratingly slow".

The TUC, concerned at the continuing rise in unemployment, criticized the Chancellor's presentation of his lack of policy options and challenged him to feed into the Treasury model the impact of a £2,000m additional boost to public sector capital spending and a reduction in the rate of VAT from 15 to 12½ per cent.

On the basis of the results, the NEDC could then decide whether the impact was tolerable or intolerable. Without the benefit of that sort of analysis, Mr Murray argued, the council would simply be "beating the air".

Sir Geoffrey, forced on to the defensive, claimed that the TUC proposal would involve a major exercise and said that for Mr Murray to describe the forecasts as unacceptable was like Canute resisting the tide.

Brokers disarray on new charges

By Philip Robinson

A big dispute between Members of the Stock Exchange Council and senior partners of a number of stockbroking firms is expected this afternoon when they meet to discuss new charges for share dealing.

Last night no senior partners of the exchanges' 250 broking firms had been given formal notice of any of the changes contained in the first important review of charges for five years.

It is understood that the proposals, which have been discussed twice by the council, will be presented to members when they arrive for the 3.30pm meeting to discuss the new prices they will charge for buying and selling shares.

The initial reaction from brokers to the few details which have leaked out is that the small private investor will pay more and large pension funds and insurance companies will pay less.

In the United States, where minimum commission has been abolished for some time, a system of negotiated commissions enables both groups of investors to shop around for a highly competitive market. Any suggestion that this system should be introduced into the United Kingdom has always been widely resisted.

Minimum charges are based on a sliding scale. The senior partners will be asked to discuss a rise in the minimum commission from £7 to £10 for any bargain under a total value of £300. Above that the minimum charge proposed is £15. At the other end of the scale, the 1.5 per cent charge on bargains of £7,000 will now be charged on bargains up to £10,000.

The rate on which brokers can charge 0.5 per cent will be brought down from £100,000 to £75,000 and for those deals worth between £75,000 and £250,000 the minimum commission will be halved from 0.4 per cent to 0.2 per cent. It is understood that charges for most gilded dealings will also be halved.

If the changes go ahead, they are likely to encourage small shareholders whose business now accounts for about 35 per cent of the Stock Exchange total and please the institutions and merchant banks.

One reason for making it cheaper for the institutions to deal is said to be because the market has been losing a large part of their business. Funds have been tending to match buyers with sellers outside the market and merely putting a notional amount of the total deal through the exchange.

The institutions have long complained privately that their large deals have been subsidizing small investors. Increased charges at the lower end of the scale could mean even fewer smaller investors at a time when some broking firms have been building up their private client business.

Small garages in danger as profits are squeezed Petrol to stay cheap

By Tony Hodges

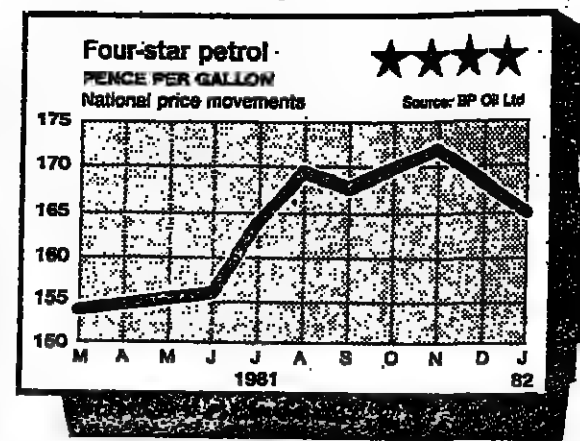
Motorists will continue to benefit from competitive petrol prices because of the market glut. But as many as a thousand owners of small garages could be forced out of business before the end of the year.

Mr Philip Stein of Motor Agents Association said the price war at the pumps would continue as long as the big oil companies regard market share as more important than profits.

Competition was very intense with garage owners receiving only 6p gross on a gallon in spite of strong representations to the oil companies for an increase. It was often only the sale of sweets, cigarettes and car accessories that enabled some garages to survive, he said.

Esso said the continued erosion of prices at the pumps was likely to continue to the benefit of the motorist. It was not possible to say how low prices would fall, but outside London prices were as low as £1.55 for four star petrol in London the price was about £1.63.

"At present there are too many gallons chasing too few motorists. Also small companies are able to buy petrol on the Rotterdam spot market, import it into the UK and sell it at prices below those of the major companies."



Texaco said that the market, which was always difficult to predict, appeared to be still falling.

BP predicted that prices would remain stable this year, providing there were no upheavals in the Middle East and the exchange rate of the dollar against the pound remained at its present level.

Mobil said that there was likely to be little change in petrol prices during January but the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries next month could have an effect.

Petrol companies were also facing a fall in demand because so many people were now out of work and not using their cars while others were buying cars that were more economical on fuel.

The United Kingdom used 1 per cent less energy between September and November last year compared with the same period in 1980, according to the Department of Energy's provisional energy statistics.

Petroleum consumption fell by 3.6 per cent although coal consumption rose 0.1 per cent and natural gas consumption increased by 2.1 per cent. The consumption of primary fuels, equivalent to 78.1 million tons of coal, was 1 per cent down.

Russians may buy robot technology

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Experts in Japan believe that the Soviet Union will be the next to start widespread introduction of robots in industry.

Mr Yoshitaka Kitao, a research analyst for Nomura Securities, one of Japan's largest stockbrokers, estimates that the Russians will build 40,000 robots during their present five-year plan to solve their problems of low productivity and a shortage of manpower.

This speculation will give new impetus to the international scramble to boost both production and use of robots. A Soviet robot build-up will be of particular concern to Mr Kenneth Baker, Britain's Minister of State for Industry, who has already promised financial backing for companies wishing to use robots.

The Soviet interest could also provide a boost to exports, notably of electrical machinery, for those countries such as Japan which have invested huge sums in robot and automated machine tool developments.

Mr Kitao said: "Since the Soviet Union is said to be five to 10 years behind the United States and Western Europe and Japan in robot technology, it must call upon the West to provide expertise and know-how."

The Soviet economy, he added, was suffering from extraordinarily high unemployment. As a result, labour productivity rose by only 2.5 per cent last year compared with well over 7 per cent in some years during the 1970s.

Britain is now in serious danger of lagging behind the rest of the industrialized world in its use of robots. Japan's preoccupation with robots has been highlighted in a recent report by the Yano Economic Research Institute of Tokyo which estimates that the country's robot output will quadruple between 1981 and 1990 to a value of 410,000 units (£576m) but that only 10 per cent will be exported.

In the United Kingdom, the most significant development in the robot field in the last year occurred in December when the 600 Group, Britain's largest machine tool maker, signed a 10-year agreement with the Fujitsu Fancu electronics group to manufacture the Japanese company's full range of six industrial robots.

£100m pipeline for North Sea

By Rupert Morris

Gas from three of the northernmost fields in the North Sea is to be brought ashore by a £100m pipeline by the summer of 1983 under a sharing agreement concluded between Shell, British Petroleum, Conoco and the British National Oil Corporation.

The three fields, Magnus, Murchison and Thistle, were to have been incorporated in the proposed £2,700m integrated pipeline which was abandoned last year after Treasury objections.

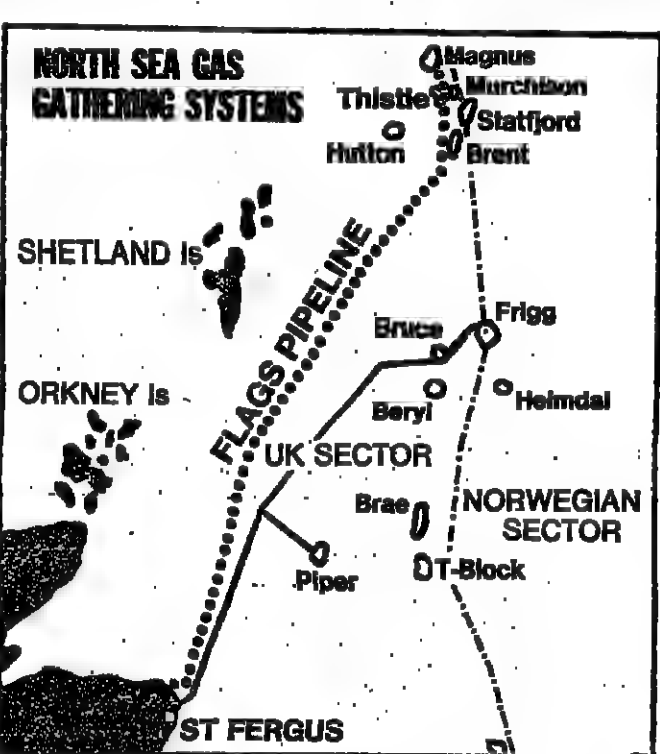
The new agreement, without which some of the gas might have been lost as a result of repeated rejections, is expected to be followed by similar sharing agreements in other parts of the North Sea.

BNOC operating for itself, BP and Conoco, has ordered the building of a 57-mile, 20-inch pipeline linking northernmost Magnus to the Brent terminal, with two spurs bringing in gas from Murchison and Thistle. At Brent the gas will be fed into Shell's Flaga pipeline, running 278 miles south-west to St Fergus.

Methane gas will be extracted at St Fergus and sold to British Gas. Terms of this sale have yet to be negotiated.

The remaining gas liquids are expected to be put through the Shell/Esso separation plant at Mossburn, Fife.

BNOC has already ordered the steel pipe from British Steel, contracted MK Shand to coat it at Invergordon, and arranged for Brown & Root to lay the line between April and September this year. When completed, the northern line is expected to carry 100 million cubic feet of gas per day.



Jobbers take pay cuts after slump in profits

By Gareth David

Directors and senior employees of stockbrokers Akroyd & Smithers have taken pay cuts after a slump in profits from £20m to £6.8m in the year to September 25.

The highest paid director received £54,805 against last year's £98,224, with all nine directors earning salaries in the range £45,000 — £55,000 whereas last year they had all earned in excess of £80,000.

No senior employee earned more than £50,000 in 1981, with the majority in the £20,000 — £30,000 range compared with the previous year when most earned in the £30,000 — £40,000 range, and a number were paid up to £80,000.

In the company's annual report Mr Brian Peppiatt and Mr Timothy Jones, the joint chairmen, say that the profit figure, which included a net loss of £887,000 in the second half, was not satisfactory in view of the unusually volatile trading conditions worldwide.

Attempted coup at MEPC

By Baron Phillips

Shareholders in MEPC, the property company, are likely to create a storm at the annual general meeting due shortly. A small group has sent notice to the company calling for the removal of Sir Gerald Thorley, the chairman, Mr Christopher Benson, the managing director, and Mr Alan Crowe, the company secretary.

The notices have been served under section 184 of the Companies Act 1948 and have been issued by three individual shareholders including Mr Anthony Simmons. Mr Simmons, who is Jewish, won a claim of unfair dismissal against MEPC last year on grounds of religious discrimination. He claimed that he was dismissed from the company because his religious beliefs caused the company difficulty in raising money from Arab sources.

Another notice has been served by Mr Benard Kaye who called for Mr Crowe's removal from the board in 1977.

The third notice from a shareholder of long standing who refuses to be named calls for the removal of Sir Gerald from office and is thought to have been prompted by the publicity surrounding Mr Simmons's industrial tribunal case.

This form of action by small individual shareholders is unusual. When a call was made for the removal of Mr Crowe nearly five years ago it was vociferously defeated by the shareholders present at the group's AGM.

Telecom export drive to India

By Our Electronics Correspondent

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information and Technology, and Sir George Jefferson, British Telecom chairman, are to visit India next week in an attempt to secure export contracts which could be worth over £300m.

Details of the trip emerged after an announcement by British Telecom that it had formed a joint venture with Satellite Business Systems (SBS) of America, to provide advanced business telecommunication systems between Britain and the United States.

Mr Baker will visit the Philippines and Indonesia as well as India. India is currently making plans to modernize its telecommunications network and Britain will be competing for the contract, worth over £300m.

The India visit could be crucial to the future of the electronic telephone exchange System X, designed jointly by GEC, Plessey, STC and British Telecom. It has not yet been sold abroad, and its potential is being assessed by the Department of Industry after a request by the British designers for £10m funding to adapt it for export.

It is important for British Telecom to operate its high technology successfully in the United Kingdom as a basis for selling its expertise abroad.

There are three System X exchanges operating in Britain — in London, in Woodbridge, Suffolk and in Arington, Cambridgeshire. The system will be part of the corporation's modernization programme.

Investment cuts may hit chemicals

By Our Industrial Staff

Investment cut backs in the chemical industry are likely to limit the scope of any forthcoming recovery, the Chemical Industries Association said yesterday.

Capital spending during the first half of last year was £605m — 16 per cent down in real terms on the same period in 1980, and broadly in line with the industry's expectations.

The associations latest bulletin says this is a substantial sum when set against present levels of surplus

capacity, low profitability and poor growth. Several companies, the report says, have indicated further cutbacks in their investment programmes.

The report shows that output in the third quarter of 1981 was 4 per cent up on the previous quarter, but this is attributed mainly to a slow down in destocking.

The third-quarter results, based on Department of Industry figures, compare favourably with figures from such as France and West

Germany, and confirm the continuing strength of exports.

The greatest improvements were in fertilisers, general and organic chemicals including petrochemicals, and in plastics, synthetic resins, dyes and pigments. Output of inorganic products had flattened out, and toilet preparations showed no improvement.

Mr Keith Way, the association's chief economist, was much more cautious than some other forecasters.

Stock Markets

FT Index 523.7 up 5.6
FT Gilt 62.0 up 0.11
FT All Share 307.72
up 0.51
Bargains 15,393

Sterling

\$1.9240 up 115 pts
Index 91.5 up 0.1

Dollar

Index 106.5 down 0.4
DM 2.2470 down 140 pts

Gold

\$402.50 down \$3

Money

3 mth sterling 15½-15¾
3 mth Euro \$13¼-13½
6 mth Euro \$14¼-14½

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Atlantic Res 5p to 210p
Bk of Scotland 8p to 500p
Bentley 10p to 210p
Coalite Grp 7p to 120p
Cornell Dress 6p to 146p
Corda Int 25½p to 69p
Fisons 15p to 161p
Gripers 6p to 116p
Harris Q'sway 7p to 120p
Husky Oil 30p to 500p
Kew Bros 12p to 102p
Royal Warr 10p to 102p
Uni Scientific 20p to 543p
Vickers 16p to 155p
Ward TV 10p to 202p

Falls

Amstrad 5p to 245p
Bracknell Mines 7p to 122p
Burmah Oil 5p to 122p
Christies Int 4p to 136p
Chesterfield 5p to 355p
ERF 3p to 44p
Guinness Peat 5p to 164p
Hampson Gold 8p to 116p
Hewlett 2p to 21p
Hillingdon Bros 5p to 263p
Rothschild 4p to 247p
Sethi PB 15p to 405p
Steinberg 1½p to 27p
Tiscorn 4p to 49p
Ultramar 5p to 498p

RTZ raises Ward bid

Rio Tinto-Zinc yesterday raised its contested offer for Sheffield cement-maker Thomas W. Ward to 225p in cash per Ward share, or convertible stock worth 28p, and extended the closing date to January 26.

RTZ's original 190p-a-share bid was due to close tomorrow, but had attracted only sufficient acceptances to give it control of 18 per cent of Ward's equity, with institutional shareholders holding onto their stakes.

However, Mr Peter Frost, Ward's chairman, rejected RTZ's increased offer, which would give Ward a market

capitalization of £131m, as still grossly undervaluing the company.

He accused RTZ of trying to frighten Ward shareholders into selling out in its comments that Ward's increased profits forecast produced on Tuesday, should be treated with caution.

Mr Frost also indicated that if he is successful in beating off RTZ, Ward would again bid for Tunnel Holdings itself.

On the stock market, Ward's share price gained 15p to 231p, RTZ's lost 2p to 42p, and Tunnel's gained 15p to 525p.

De Lorean offer postponed

Initial public offering of common shares with warrants by De Lorean Motors, expected for pricing in New York last night and for sale today, has been postponed because of market conditions.

Conran in talks

Mr Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat, the home furnishing group that went public last October and is now merging with Mothercare, yesterday visited the offices of Prudential Corporation to explain the thinking behind the link.

Financial Editor, page 13

BUSINESS BRIEFING



This is the first of a new breed of helicopter, the Westland 300 built for British Airways and handed over to the airline at Gatwick

Airport yesterday. The helicopter, which can carry 16 passengers, uses older type engines and transmission but has a new widebody shape.

Its works say it is capable of a wide range of roles as a passenger and freight carrier.

Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering announced in Tokyo yesterday that it had won a £2,000m yen (about £2,588m) order from Seven Seas Transportation of India. The 41,000-ton ships will be delivered in 1983 and 1984.

Power report ready

The electricity supply industry has submitted its review of the bulk supply tariff to Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary for Energy. The

tariff, effectively the wholesale price at which electricity is sold to the area electricity boards, is the key to the hoped-for reductions in charges made to energy-intensive industries such as chemicals, iron and steel and paper and board.

Mr Lawson will be pressed to make an early statement on the scope for reductions when Parliament returns this month. The high price which industrial consumers are paying for gas supplies was highlighted yesterday in a report published by National

Rolls aims for a record

Exports of Rolls-Royce cars are likely to set a record this year and North America could overtake Britain to become the company's biggest market. Mr George Fenn, the chief executive, predicted yesterday.

Exports in 1981 were 26 per cent up on the previous year and only just short of the highest total ever achieved, in 1976.

Rolls-Royce sold 1,955 cars overseas last year, compared with 1,548 in 1980, of which 1,197 went to the United States and Canada. The total value of exports, including parts, was £77m, against £64m.

Mr Fenn said they planned to increase production by between 5 and 7 per cent in 1982 and he expected that most of the extra cars would be sold abroad. Total export earnings could reach £95m.

Sales in Britain last year were 1,220, a small drop from the 1980 figure, though Mr Fenn said this was in line with the fall in new car sales generally. He pointed out that the company had made 3,175 cars in 1981, compared with 2,850 in 1980, with a 10 per cent smaller workforce.

NCB to pay £1m VAT

The national Coal Board has been ordered to pay nearly £1m to the Customs and Excise over its failure to charge value added tax on management services provided for the miners' pension fund.

A VAT tribunal yesterday decided that the pension fund would have to buy the services if they had not been supplied by the board. As a result, the Customs has charged VAT on nearly £10m paid by the fund to the NCB since 1976.

QA wage dispute among Australian dock maintenance workers which left over 100 ships stranded and threatened to lead to a national port strike has ended. But stevedoring supervisors, who have also been delaying vessels, because of a pay dispute have yet to decide whether to resume their restrictions.

French crude oil imports fell 18.6 per cent to 81.5 million tonnes in the first half 11 months of last year compared with the same period in 1980, according to the Paris publication de L'Industrie Pétrolière.

A third oil find has been made at the Bina exploration area in the north west of Western Australia. Rights in the area are held by Home Oil, Australian Occidental Petroleum, Alberta Eastern Gas and the Australian group Vamgas.

Perkins is to lay off 1,000 workers at its diesels plant at Peterborough this week. It has already made 1,000 men redundant.

16 pc more failures

The volume of business failures in the third quarter of 1981 was 16 per cent higher last year than in 1980, with an increase in company collapses in all trade sectors, says Trade Indemnity, the credit monitoring firm.

Worst affected were retail and wholesale distribution, where a 27 per cent rise in failures occurred.

The steady growth in business failures which started in the last quarter of 1979 and showed a spectacular 70 per cent increase in 1980 may, however, be starting to decline. Although the number of failures notified went up between the third and final quarters of 1981 from 585 to 602, this compared with 617 in the fourth quarter of 1980.

£3.7m profit

The Midlands-based Tooling Investments Group achieved a £3.7m profit (£8.8m) pre-tax in the year ended July 31, 1981, on a turnover of £15.9m (£3.5m).

Mr Ron Lynch, the group's chairman, said that the main impetus to turnover and performance had been the acquisition of certain of the former Alfred Herbert Group businesses, especially the high-technology machine tool manufacturing business at Edgwick, Coventry.

TODAY

Vehicle production provisional figures for December. Company results: Electronic Rentals, John Waddington (half-yearly); Hickson and Welch, Kitchen (Robert) Taylor.

SECRETARIES

Music/Video Company
Top Salaries & Benefits

WEA Records Ltd., which includes Warner Home Video, is part of the Warner Communications group of companies.

Recent restructuring has created the following opportunities for experienced Secretaries at our West End head office, Alporton office/distribution centre:

Director of Operations (Alporton)—the Director is seeking someone to assist him in the efficient management of our manufacturing and distribution operations. You must be able to communicate effectively at all levels. Initiative and organisational abilities are essential.

Financial Controller (Alporton)—the Financial Controller is responsible for around 30 finance and accounts staff. You will need the usual secretarial skills (short-hand is not required), must be able to type schedules accurately and ideally handle some figure work.

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Executive Secretaries

Improvement overseas helps McCorquodale

By Paul Maidment



Mr. Alistair McCorquodale

Improved earnings overseas, especially in the United States, offset a downturn in British business for McCorquodale & Co., the specialist and security printer, which reported yesterday a small advance in pretax profits for the year to September 30 to £5m from £4.9m the previous year.

"Overseas activities have continued to grow and their successes have played a major part in protecting the group as a whole from the full impact of the severe recession in the United Kingdom," Mr. Alistair McCorquodale, the chairman, said.

He added that the company's decision some years ago to expand overseas was now beginning to bear fruit. It planned to build on existing foreign investments, especially in the United States where it is looking for acquisition targets.

Overseas trading profits contributed 37 per cent of group profits, with a 46 per cent rise on last year to £2.4m.

United Kingdom trading profits fell by 7 per cent to £3.5m.

During the year, the group closed three factories in the United Kingdom as part of a

£14m rationalization plan. These were a general book printing plant near Manchester, a suit packaging case manufacturer near London and an engineering plant on the outskirts of Oldham.

It has reduced its workforce by 600 people to 4,500 over the past two years. Mr. McCorquodale says there are no plans for any further redundancies.

The cost of the closures has been taken into the accounts as an extraordinary item offset by £500,000 for foreign exchange translation gains.

By Adrienne Gleeson

Prospects for the graduates of 1982 are pretty bad but they may be better than those which faced the class of '81. This is largely because those companies which cut their graduate intake in 1980 and 1981 in anticipation of hard times to come are now starting cautiously to expand again.

Ford's case is fairly typical. Even though the 60 graduates which it expects to recruit next year fall well short of the 150-strong annual intake of the 1970s, it is more than double last year's total. Moreover, if next year's figure is revised any way, it is likely to be higher. And in 1982, there will be scope for the "generalists" graduates in "non-related" disciplines such as history and English, who will be taken on as general management trainees.

At ICI it would be necessary to go back to the early 1970s or even to the expansionary years of the late 1960s, to find a "normal" year for graduate recruitment. But here again things are starting to look up. Only 60 graduates were taken on in 1980, and only about half that number in 1981. In 1982 the number is likely to be 90, although many of the vacancies are already earmarked for ICI sponsored students.

Even in a normal year, only around 15 per cent of ICI's intake would be generalists and in present conditions the proportion is likely to be lower. So the generalists will have to be of a very high calibre to succeed.

What makes a high calibre candidate? Jackie Matthews, who is in charge of graduate recruitment at Tate and Lyle, says that it's really a matter of personality. Tate and Lyle doesn't look for any specific disciplines, though its graduates will be expected to train in finance and accountancy, production management or commercial management.

Since it started to recruit graduates systematically, five years ago, Tate and Lyle has been taking on about 12 a year. But "we want the best," Jackie Matthews says, "and if we don't get them, we don't take them." She received more than 1,000 applications for the 12 jobs on offer last year and interviewed around 200 applicants at the 12 universities she visited, plus another couple of dozen from other universities at her London office.

Esso's graduate intake is split equally between generalists and recruits from the relevant disciplines, Esso.

At Boots, the number of graduate recruits has dropped back since the late 1970s, but the 1982 figure is not likely to be lower than that for 1981.

Two-year cut in graduate recruitment ends

Better outlook for class of '82

Graduate recruitment in 1981-82

Discipline	Recruited in 1981	Expected in 1982	Generalist	Specific	Starting salary in 1982	Graduates remaining after 5 years
Accountancy	91	Approx 81	Approx 60	Approx 20	£2,021-£7,321	Approx 85%
Business	80	Approx 60	Approx 40	Approx 20	£2,400-£6,000	Approx 60%
Chemical	84	Approx 84	Approx 300	Approx 50	£4,000+	Approx 20%
Civil Engineering	80	Approx 80	Approx 40	Approx 40	£2,000	Approx 85%
Electrical	80	Approx 80	Approx 40	Approx 40	£2,000	Approx 85%
Food	20	Approx 20	Approx 20	Approx 20	£2,000	Approx 50%
Industrial	113	Approx 113	Approx 80	Approx 30	£2,000-£2,300	Approx 60%
Law	113	Approx 113	Approx 80	Approx 30	£2,000-£2,300	Approx 60%
Medical	17	Approx 17	Approx 17	Approx 17	£2,000-£2,300	Approx 60%
Pharmaceutical	17	Approx 17	Approx 17	Approx 17	£2,000-£2,300	Approx 60%
Science	17	Approx 17	Approx 17	Approx 17	£2,000-£2,300	Approx 60%
Statistics	17	Approx 17	Approx 17	Approx 17	£2,000-£2,300	Approx 60%
Textiles	17	Approx 17	Approx 17	Approx 17	£2,000-£2,300	Approx 60%
Transport	17	Approx 17	Approx 17	Approx 17	£2,000-£2,300	Approx 60%
Unemployed	17	Approx 17	Approx 17	Approx 17	£2,000-£2,300	Approx 60%

These figures are only estimates. They may be adjusted, depending on the level of pay settlements in 1982 and the supply of and demand for good graduate recruits.

† Last year's figures. ‡ These figures are available at this level, but some go to entrants with previous work experience. †† Control recruitment.

Courtaulds raid on A Holden

By Gareth David

International Paint, the highly profitable Courtaulds subsidiary which dominates the marine paint market, yesterday acquired a 12 per cent stake in Arthur Holden & Sons, the Midlands-based lacquer and varnish group, in a dawn raid carried out by brokers W Greenwell.

Mr. Philip Sturge, chairman of Holden, said yesterday that the approach was

unwelcome and that the company was taking advice on the matter.

A total of 7.9 per cent of the shares were picked up from Mr. and Mrs. Russell, the two plantations group, which got the shares after last December's acquisition of Warren Plantation Holdings. The rest of the shares, which were bought at 150p, are thought to have come from institutional sellers.

Mr. Sturge said that some 40 per cent of the Holden shares are in the hands of about a dozen institutions, with the directors' family interests accounting for a further 25 per cent of the shares. Manders (Holdings) has some 6.5 per cent of the shares and Metal Box around 9 per cent.

Holden shares closed the day up 50p at 158p.

Candecca deal with Tarmac

By Our Financial Staff

In a significant regrouping of the exploration and production interests of smaller British oil companies, Candecca Resources has merged its offshore assets with Tarmac, a subsidiary of

The deal values Candecca, one of the fastest growing of secondary oil stocks, at £24m. Among Candecca's interests is a 41 per cent stake in the Hatfield Moor oil and gas well where Mr. "Boots" Hansen yesterday extinguished Britain's biggest oil-field fire.

Under the new arrangement, Tarmac will take over three Candecca subsidiaries: Candecca North Sea, Candecca Ireland, and Candecca Resources (Deutschland). Tarmac will also receive three million new Candecca shares, about 10 per cent of the enlarged capital.

Candecca will in return receive a 36 per cent stake in Tarmac and will also manage Tarmac's production and exploration interests.

Hall Electric to be sold by Grampian Holdings

Grampian Holdings is to sell the operating assets and business of Hall Electric to Tradavia, a private company. The house and Hall's net tangible assets being sold is £1.97m. This excludes a freehold property and an investment in a subsidiary, totalling £667,000, which have been retained by Grampian. The price will be £30,000 and an issue of £75,000 of loan stock, payable in five equal annual instalments.

Brown & Tawse

After the big drop in profits in 1980-81, London-based Brown & Tawse is starting to recover. In the half-year to Sept. 30, pretax profits rose to £1.35m, compared with £1.05m in the first half of the previous year and just £544,000 in the second half of that year. Declaring an unchanged interim payment of 2p gross, the board says it fully expects that profit improvement will continue in the second half-year.

Jackson Group

The Jackson Group has bought ATC Pneumatics, an offshoot of WGL. ATC has a

substantial turnover in the provision of compressed air equipment and services. Branches at Northampton, Nottingham, Sheffield and Hull will be merged into Jackson's offshoot, Anglia Pneumatics, which operates similar sales branches at Norwich, Luton and London.

Lois acquisition

London and Overseas Freighters, which has owned a 51 per cent stake in Welsh Overseas Freighters since it started trading 20 years ago, has agreed to buy the remaining 49 per cent for £2.66m. WOF's main asset is the Welsh Voyager, built in 1977, which is a sister-ship to the three 27,107 dwt bulk carriers already owned by Lois.

During the summer, Quest raised £4.5m through a capital injection which included a rights issue of 1.27m ordinary shares at 190p.

The chairman said in July in the accounts that although interest in group products had never been higher, orders were being deferred and group results would depend on the timing of purchasing decisions.

Ransomes Sims

Ransomes Sims and Jeffries has sold its distribution offshoot, Ransomes Grass Machinery (Scotland), to Frews Tractors of Perth for £800,000. Frews already distributes Ransomes' products in other areas of Scotland.

Stock markets

Ford vote and raid rumours lift equities

A new round of dawn raid fever swept the equity market yesterday. Unigate was the focus of after hours attention jumping 9p to 108p amid talk of a bid, or at least a dawn raid, from the super-giant Tate & Lyle. At this level Unigate is worth about £243m. However, last night dealers were treating the rumours sceptically.

Tate & Lyle late full-year figures due out on January 20 and is expected to reveal pre-tax profits of around £33m, against £27.1m. The price ended 8p up at 208p.

F & O Deferred shares leapt 9p to 134p amid talk of a dawn raid from the Far East this morning. There was certainly some solid Far Eastern support, but a more likely explanation was the amount of activity in the shares in the traded options market where dealers were actively covering their positions.

Nevertheless, it was all good news for the market and with the Ford workers voting to accept the latest wage offer, the FT index reversed its earlier fall of 4.2 to close 5.6 up at 523.7.

Glits extended their overnight rally on the back of Tuesday's money supply figures with rises of up to 2%

reported across the board in this trade. On the takeover front, RTZ, as predicted, raised its terms from Thomas W Ward from 190p a share to 225p. Brokers House Corbett were able to pick up over 2m shares of Ward, or around 10 per cent, taking RTZ's stake to 27 per cent. Ward ended the day 3p above the latest offer price rise on the day of 15p. But RTZ slipped 2p to 427p.

Meanwhile, Tunnel Holdings 'B' hardened 15p to 525p and with Ward holding 42 per cent of the shares it follows that a bid from RTZ may soon be forthcoming.

The first dawn raid of the New Year was carried out by brokers W Greenwell, who picked up 854,000 shares of Arthur Holden at 150p. International Paint, unchanged at 213p, was the predator and

does not appear to have ruled out a full bid at some stage. Metal Box, up 2p at 162p, still held 9 per cent of the shares, but Warren Holdings, now owned by McLeod Russell, has sold its 7.9 per cent.

Mercantile House shares started 10p to 410p, rumours that it is the latest front-runner as a bidder for troubled Guinness Peat, where the share price rose 5p to 99p. A side runner, tipped to be Guinness Mahon, the banking subsidiary which is the jewel in the Guinness Peat portfolio, was Britannia Arrow. Another possible bidder is ITT, which is due to obtain a London listing soon.

In electricals, a late rally by GEC allowed one seller to dispose of 300,000 shares, worth £2.4m, at market levels, with the price finish-

ing 3p higher at 812p. Thorn EMI, with figures expected next week, hardened 3p to 461p.

Equity turnover on January 6 was £39.853m (12,319 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were P & O, GEC, Aiken, Hume, Plessey, Candia, Tozer, Kvaerner, Royal, Dutch, SW Berisford, Tralgar House, Land Secs, Brown & Tawse, Tunnel B and A Holden.

Traditional options saw calls in Boverton on 20p, G M Firth on 25p, Tozer on 17p and Lombro on 64p. Puts were arranged in Royal Bank of Scotland at 24p and doubles in BP at 37p and RTZ at 59p.

Trade options: 1,101 contracts were recorded, of which GEC attracted 164 calls, mostly in the April 850p series.

Latest results

Company	Jan 6	Profit	Share	Dividend	Pay date	Year's total
Brown & Tawse (Q)	22.6 (26.5)	1.35 (1.03)	6.3 (4.8)	1.4 (1.1)	64	(6.9)
McCorquodale (Q)	30.7 (30.6)	54.9	24.5 (26.1)	5.2 (5.2)	182	(37.8)
Quest Asia (Q)	4.3 (5.2)	1.4 (0.34)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on price per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross usually the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net, a loss.

Commodities

COPPER was steady. Afternoon: higher grade cash, 60.5-61.0; lower grade cash, 59.5-60.0; 100lb, 58.5-59.0; 250lb, 57.5-58.0; 500lb, 56.5-57.0; 1000lb, 55.5-56.0; 2000lb, 54.5-55.0; 4000lb, 53.5-54.0; 8000lb, 52.5-53.0; 16000lb, 51.5-52.0; 32000lb, 50.5-51.0; 64000lb, 49.5-50.0; 128000lb, 48.5-49.0; 256000lb, 47.5-48.0; 512000lb, 46.5-47.0; 1024000lb, 45.5-46.0; 2048000lb, 44.5-45.0; 4096000lb, 43.5-44.0; 8192000lb, 42.5-43.0; 16384000lb, 41.5-42.0; 32768000lb, 40.5-41.0; 65536000lb, 39.5-40.0; 131072000lb, 38.5-39.0; 262144000lb, 37.5-38.0; 524288000lb, 36.5-37.0; 1048576000lb, 35.5-36.0; 2097152000lb, 34.5-35.0; 4194304000lb, 33.5-34.0; 8388608000lb, 32.5-33.0; 16777216000lb, 31.5-32.0; 33554432000lb, 30.5-31.0; 67108864000lb, 29.5-30.0; 134217728000lb, 28.5-29.0; 268435456000lb, 27.5-28.0; 536870912000lb, 26.5-27.0; 1073741824000lb, 25.5-26.0; 2147483648000lb, 24.5-25.0; 4294967296000lb, 23.5-24.0; 8589934592000lb, 22.5-23.0; 17179869184000lb, 21.5-22.0; 34359738368000lb, 20.5-21.0; 68719476736000lb, 19.5-20.0; 137438953472000lb, 18.5-19.0; 274877906944000lb, 17.5-18.0; 549755813888000lb, 16.5-17.0; 1099511627776000lb, 15.5-16.0; 2199023255552000lb, 14.5-15.0; 4398046511104000lb, 13.5-14.0; 8796093022208000lb, 12.5-13.0; 17592186044416000lb, 11.5-12.0; 35184372088832000lb, 10.5-11.0; 70368744177664000lb, 9.5-10.0; 140737488355328000lb, 8.5-9.0; 281474976710656000lb, 7.5-8.0; 562949953421312000lb, 6.5-7.0; 1125899906842624000lb, 5.5-6.0; 2251799813685248000lb, 4.5-5.0; 4503599627370496000lb, 3.5-4.0; 9007199254740992000lb, 2.5-3.0; 18014398509481984000lb, 1.5-2.0; 36028797018963968000lb, 0.5-1.0; 72057594037927936000lb, 0.0-0.5; 144115188075855872000lb, 0.0-0.5; 288230376151711744000lb, 0.0-0.5; 576460752303423488000lb, 0.0-0.5; 1152921504606846976000lb, 0.0-0.5; 2305843009213693952000lb, 0.0-0.5; 4611686018427387904000lb, 0.0-0.5; 9223372036854775808000lb, 0.0-0.5; 18446744073709551616000lb, 0.0-0.5; 36893488147419103232000lb, 0.0-0.5; 73786976294838206464000lb, 0.0-0.5; 147573952589676412928000lb, 0.0-0.5; 295147905179352825856000lb, 0.0-0.5; 590295810358705651712000lb, 0.0-0.5; 1180591620717411303424000lb, 0.0-0.5; 2361183241434822606848000lb, 0.0-0.5; 4722366482869645213696000lb, 0.0-0.5; 9444732965739290427392000lb, 0.0-0.5; 18889465931478580854784000lb, 0.0-0.5; 37778931862957161709568000lb, 0.0-0.5; 75557863725914323419136000lb, 0.0-0.5; 151115727451828646838272000lb, 0.0-0.5; 302231454903657293676544000lb, 0.0-0.5; 604462909807314587353088000lb, 0.0-0.5; 1208925819614629174706176000lb, 0.0-0.5; 2417851639229258349412352000lb, 0.0-0.5; 4835703278458516698824704000lb, 0.0-0.5; 9671406556917033397649408000lb, 0.0-0.5; 19342813113834066795298816000lb, 0.0-0.5; 38685626227668133590597632000lb, 0.0-0.5; 77371252455336267181195264000lb, 0.0-0.5; 154742504910672534362390528000lb, 0.0-0.5; 309485009821345068724781056000lb, 0.0-0.5; 61

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Institutions: a need for respect not reverence

It is one thing to respect the institutions, pension funds, insurance companies and unit trusts, who handle the nation's savings, but quite another to reverence them. Yet many in the City are doing just this even though these institutions are as likely to lapse into error and muddle like everyone else.

Prudential Assurance, our biggest investor is hailed for summoning Mr. Habitat to its bar at the famous Holborn headquarters where he yesterday examined the thinking behind the merger planned with Mothercare.

This institution whip-cracking comes hard on the roasting of Lord Grade and his associates at Associated Communications Corporation for awarding around £750,000 to former colleague Mr. Jack Gill who has left the group. The Pru itself ticked off fellow institutions last November for being irresponsible in selling out their shares in T.W. Ward, the cement maker in a Rio Tinto-Zinc dawn raid.

On the face of it, Mr. Conran's visit looks pointless. What can he hope to tell the men at the Pru that he has not already told his own shareholders? If the answer is nothing then one can only muse at the minutes of the meeting which will presumably be prepared.



Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat

The Pru and several other institutions also seem to be getting into a muddle over their investment policies. They must decide whether they are in the business of backing entrepreneurs or not. Entrepreneurs take risks to win the sort of profits that escape more pedestrian businessmen, but sometimes they slip up. Mr. Selim Zilkha succeeded brilliantly at Mothercare for some years before the secret of growth began to elude him. He hands over to another entrepreneur who thinks he can do for Mothercare what he has already done for Habitat.

There seems to be little sense in backing both Mr. Zilkha and Mr. Conran and then, or so it seems, pondering ditching Mr. Conran just as he exercises his entrepreneurial skills. If Mr. Conran is to succeed, he must have time and time is surely what the great institutions are in a position to make available, given their own long term investment requirements.

One problem here is that institutions are perceived by outsiders to be clumsy and unforgiving. The Australian entrepreneur Mr. Holmes a Court, Lord Grade's new colleague, seems to have gone down reasonably in the City, but many in the square mile are as unforgiving as ever to Mr. Tiny Rowland, whom, it seems, can do no right.

It is time that institutions were dislodged from their pedestal of rectitude. The interests of individual institutions are not necessarily those of other shareholders; and their investment timidity may well go against the national interest. One or two of the big brethren are accused of blocking moves to unseat lethargic managements for no better reason than they get on very well with them.

Construction

Papering over the cracks

Britain's construction industry is among the nation's most hard-pressed sectors. Already about 20 per cent of its workforce are without jobs if the materials producers are included and probably 25 per cent if they are removed from the picture. Over the past

two years there has been a big downturn in the volume of orders which is reflected in a woefully inadequate house building programme and a neglect of Britain's basic infrastructure, such as roads, sewers and waterways.

In the past the industry has been firm supporters of a Conservative Government, although the property industry has discovered a far more profitable existence under the Labour Party, but this rapport is beginning to look ragged.

Yesterday's publication of Mr. John Stanley's discussion document submitted to the National Economic Development Council perhaps underscores the present Government's dilemma in being able to cope and understand the construction industry within the context of its economic policies. At best Mr. Stanley's discussion document is a piece of work which is piecemeal but lacking overall direction, while at worst it is a paper over the increasing cracks in the industry.

The last forecast from the Building Materials Producers indicated that the industry's output could fall by a staggering 13 per cent in the current financial year on top of the 5 per cent decline in 1980. While recent workload surveys from the civil engineering contractors show the sector to be in a deep and prolonged recession.

One of these studies showed that if public sector pay increases were kept in line with the private sector, savings of between £4,000m and £5,000m could be made and that if only half of Government and local authority employees lost through natural wastage are replaced, then a further saving of £3,500m would be made by 1984-5. While at the same time, an injection of £6,000m into the Government's capital expenditure programme over the next two or three years, could increase national output by 4 per cent and cut unemployment by 500,000.

Aid for Ulster Qualified progress

The 1982-3 public spending programme announced by Northern Ireland Secretary Mr. James Prior at Stormont yesterday will prove to be less of an economic boost to Ulster than his own upbeat advance billing had, perhaps unwittingly, led the Northern Ireland public, industry and unions to expect.

Government spending in the province is to be increased by £91m over the current year to £3,510m, although in real terms this is a rise of little more than one per cent. There are to be redeployments inside the Budget to reflect changing priorities.

Mr. Prior forecast that the new spending would add 9,000 job "opportunities" (including 3,500 places in expanded youth training programmes, and, as such, not "real" jobs) but he was careful to stress that this would not mean a straightforward decrease of 9,000 in the province's current unemployment total of almost 109,000 since he frankly admitted that it was impossible to forecast what other jobs may disappear during the forthcoming year.

One of the budgetary redeployments is in favour of new house building and the rehabilitation and modernization of existing dwellings although in this field it is clear that the government is not prepared to spend as much as earlier indications had led observers to believe.

With some 25,000 unemployed, Ulster's hard-pressed construction industry may see an additional 2,000 jobs through the expanded housing programme, but in the civil engineering sector, may lose a similar number. A big construction programme at Aldergrove Airport is nearing its end and road spending in the forthcoming financial year is being trimmed by £3m over the predicted last year. Virtually the only two main public contracts still running in Ulster are Belfast's link road between the M1 and M2 motorways and construction of the second Foyle Bridge at Londonderry, both of which are well advanced.

Can the architects outmanoeuvre Mrs Oppenheim on fees?

Picture by Janette Buchman

The long argument between architects and a succession of governments about the fixing of fees is approaching its final stage. Its progress is being watched with keen apprehension by other professions whose work is priced according to fixed charges, irrespective of the amount of labour required for each task.

The outcome of the architect's struggle is therefore of interest to such professionals as solicitors and to those who pay for their services.

Architects now occupy the centre of the stage because, almost 14 years after the Prices and Incomes Board decided that mandatory fee scales should be abolished, the Government has decided to abolish them and institute what it calls "free competition."

Mr. Owen Luder, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, said confidently just before Christmas that voluntary changes being prepared by his organization were "within negotiable distance" of what the Government wanted.

He was speaking less than a fortnight after Mrs. Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, had threatened to impose change by law if the architects failed to produce an acceptable blueprint for voluntary reform by early March.

So far there is no sign that the Government wants to compromise. There are essentially two stages in the "negotiable distance" mentioned by Mr. Luder. One is to move from mandatory fees, under which an architect is paid a fixed percentage of the cost of the building he designs, to a scale of recommended fees which gives greater scope for haggling.

Fees charged by RIBA members under the present mandatory system are based on a scale of percentages of the building cost of each project. The scale is charged less than the official percentage, which starts at 5.5 per cent on a new

building costing more than £175m.

The highest minimum percentage laid down by the institute is 13 per cent for architectural work on an alteration to an existing building when the alteration costs £2,500 or less. The largest percentage for new buildings and the smallest for work on existing buildings is 10 per cent.

Most of the architectural profession accepted the first stage in November, so that half of the "negotiable distance" has been covered.

The second half is more difficult, since the profession does not wish to cross it, while Mrs. Oppenheim insists that it must be crossed. She is engaged in a similar ruse with quantity surveyors, who already operate a scale of recommended fees.

The negotiating process that the professions want is as follows:

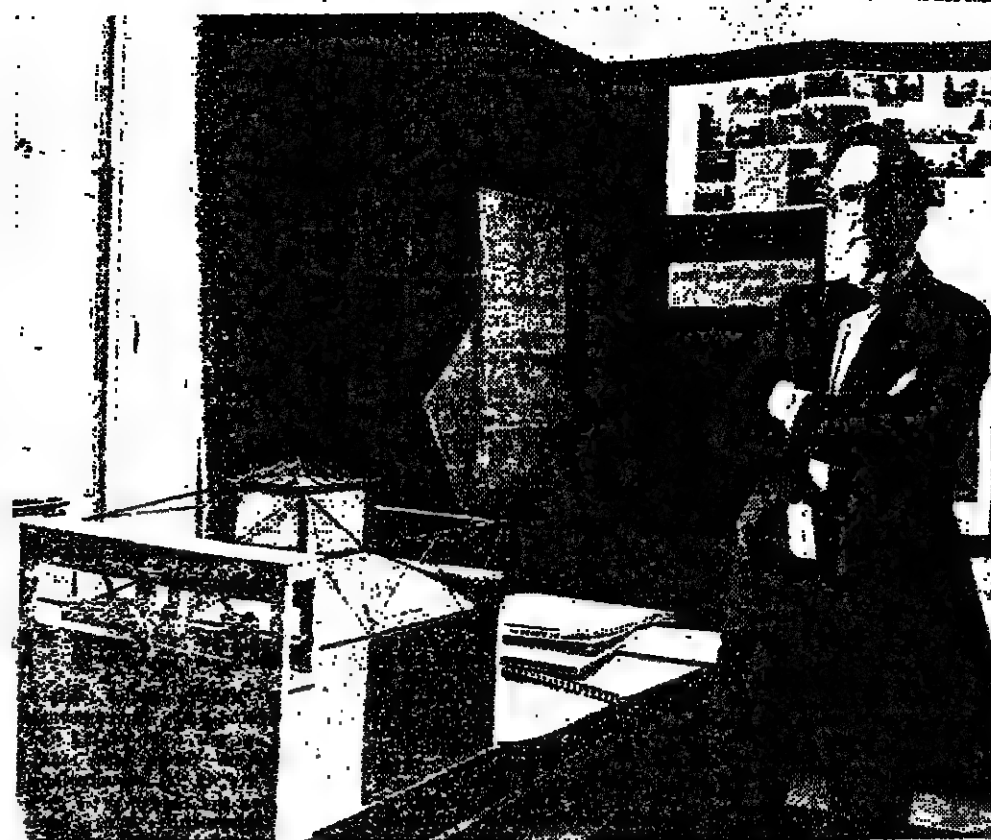
1. Prospective client discusses the nature and quality of work required with firms of architects or surveyors.
2. Prospective client appoints one firm.
3. At that point, and not before, bargaining about price begins with that firm only.

4. Clients who are dissatisfied with price bargaining must dismiss their chosen firm, appoint another, and start haggling with the new one.

The system Mrs. Oppenheim wants is as follows:
1. Prospective clients may negotiate about any aspect of a job with firms before making an appointment.

2. Firms must be allowed to quote prices against each other before appointment.

3. Clients will not be allowed to hold "auctions" in which they force groups of firms to make ever-decreasing bids against each other. Mrs. Oppenheim believes that this will be an adequate safeguard against suicidal price-cutting. Once two firms have made bids, she will not be allowed to continue the process.



Owen Luder: worried about the minister's 'health warning'.

That is the type of "Dutch auction" that the Government will not permit. The Order it has threatened to impose this year would ban "any prohibition of fee competition other than one which is only a prohibition on successive competitive quoting."

Although architects and quantity surveyors face the same legal threat, the architects are carrying the flag in public through Mr. Luder's forceful campaigning. His institute is worried by what it calls the "health warning" in Mrs. Oppenheim's package.

Mr. Luder has a secret weapon in his armoury. He will deploy it in the fortnight before meeting Mrs. Oppenheim, just before the council of his institute meets at the end of January to debate fee

scales. The weapon is opposition in ministries other than Mrs. Oppenheim's Department of Trade to her vision of free competition.

Mr. Luder's institute, which represents a large but dwindling majority of British architects, is counting on the Department of the Environment to place a gently restraining hand on the Department of Trade.

It expects Mr. Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to sympathise with its argument that open competition on price would force architects to reduce the quality of service and leave the country with an inheritance from the 1930s of badly-designed buildings.

If Mr. Luder succeeds, he will have won a notable

victory for his institute, which faces steady growth in the small number of architects who qualify to practice but prefer not to belong to a professional institute. Mr. Luder's hand has been weakened by a decision last year of the statutory Registration Council which issues codes of conduct for all architects, whether they belong to institutes or not.

The council decreed last year that before agreeing to work for a client, an architect should define the terms of the agreement including "the method of calculation of remuneration." Constitutional experts in the profession believe that the clause amounts to an acceptance of fee bargaining before appointment.

Hugh Clayton

Economic notebook

The fallacy that automation costs jobs

When 70 per cent of the population of Japan is worried about the way robots may destroy jobs, as a recent poll suggested, the automation industry has a presentation problem. Yet one of the few things on which different schools agree is that the idea that automation costs jobs is a damaging myth.

It not merely brings a new and undesirable element of superstition into economics. It acts as a barrier to understanding how we should manage change and what the causes of our present problems are.

At first sight it seems so like common sense. People work in factories and offices. If machines are brought in to do the work, the jobs are destroyed. As jobs disappear, unemployment rises. It appears that the only way to prevent the creation of a society with many millions of unemployed is to find some way of sharing out the jobs, either by shorter working weeks or by changing our idea of work.

Yet there is no truth in any of these ideas. They are just a restatement of one of the oldest errors of economics — the lump of labour fallacy. Whenever unemployment rises this notion is given a new lease of life, and when unemployment falls people forget about it.

What happens when machines come in to the office or factory? Productivity rises. Computers

take over the processing of cheques from clerks. Word processors quadruple the amount of work a typist can do. In practice, things are more complex. The theoretical gains in efficiency which the machines can deliver rarely materialise in full.

This is hardly surprising. In most economies, the actual level of productivity is far below the level which ought to be attained using existing machines. Many of the ambitious computerization schemes of the 1960s,

as if it would destroy a large percentage of office employment by its ability to cut out copying.

The result has been very different. We have seen an explosion in the amount of paper at work. A combination of this and the recession has produced an extraordinary paradox. The time of greatest concern in the West about technological unemployment has coincided with one of the worst productivity performance in post-war history.

Whatever may be the cause

of the unemployment of the past six years, it cannot be technology raising productivity thus wiping out jobs.

Like the driving licence centre at Swansea, did not deliver the productivity that was promised. We can be sure that their successors in the 1980s will not either.

But even if the micro-processor and the robot could be introduced in a way that used them to their greatest potential, there would be no necessary increase in unemployment. One reason is that in the offices where it is introduced, new technology is often used to increase the information available to managers rather than cut staff. Thirty years ago, the photocopier looked

at the microlevel, which is how the debate is usually carried out. Suppose a company brings in new technology and is able to produce goods with only 10 per cent of its previous workforce. In practice that will not cut the costs of production to a tenth. Those workers who remain will get pay rises. They will spend their extra pay buying goods and services and providing some employment elsewhere.

But suppose that there is a very substantial cut in the cost of providing goods, or services. Either people will buy more, as they are doing with goods like calculators which have fallen in price dramatically, or they will be able to spend less of their income, as might happen if car prices fell because of automation in the factories. But if they spend less on cars they will have more to spend on other things. So the result is not to abolish jobs but to transfer them.

There are two common objections to this. The first is that in some way the economy will be saturated with goods. It is, of course, possible that one day we shall all be so rich that we have

everything that we want. There is no sign in the economic debate going on at present which indicates that this is something many people feel now.

The second objection is a much more serious one. It is that the kind of jobs available will change faster than people's ability to change their skills. There is potentially a problem here, but it ought not to be overdone. In times of full employment, people are constantly losing one job and getting another. Much more training is obviously needed; but if the jobs are there, people can adapt or be trained to do them.

Anyone who says that the lump of labour fallacy is indeed that sounds as if they are just taking a Panglossian view that everything is for the best. That is manifestly not true with unemployment running at well over three million in Britain and rising throughout the industrial world. But false explanations lead to false solutions and eventually the abandonment of the search for correct answers.

David Blake

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14 1/2%
Barclays	14 1/2%
BCCI	14 1/2%
Consolidated Crds.	14 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	14 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	14 1/2%
Midland Bank	14 1/2%
Nat Westminster	14 1/2%
TSB	14 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	14 1/2%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 or more. 12 month deposit on sums of £50,000 or more. 250,000 13 1/2%.

Business Diary: Accountants' touting beyond our Ken

The august heads of Britain's top 13 accounting firms have been pained to find in their post-Christmas mail a most unseasonal letter from Ken Sharp, the head of the Government accountancy service.

Sharp has written to complain of touting by some firms for public sector business, which, he says, is in "clear breach" of the guidelines of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Sharp refuses to discuss

the letter, which he says is private, and so too — perhaps more understandably do the recipients — the Business Diary phoned yesterday. Nonetheless, civil servants are receiving glossy brochures from accountancy firms detailing their services. Strict ethical and disciplinary rules govern advertising by accountants, but business is so bad and public sector work so tempting that the rules are being bent.

Sharp is not, in fact, playing dog in a manger. Public sector bodies are free to use outside accountants, but the form is for these bodies to consult Sharp's own shortlist of outside firms and their services, not for the firms themselves to go looking for business.

Tom King, the Minister of State for Local Government and Environmental Services, recently asked accountants to extend all the help they can to the public sector.

One of the top 13 firms, Deloitte Haskins and Sells is taking the minister very much at his word.

The magazine *Accountancy Age* will report today that the firm has hired as advisors Sir Douglas Henley, former comptroller and auditor general Sir William Ryland, former chairman of the Post Office, and Sir Charles Villiers, former chairman of British Steel.

On your marks

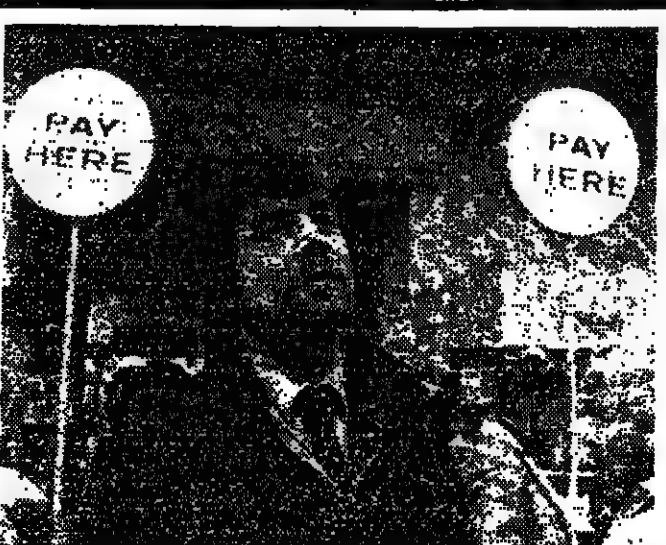
In case you did not know the Trade Descriptions (Origin Marking) (Miscellaneous Goods) Order 1981 came into effect on New Year's Day. Despite this portentous circumstance, there is no shortage of textiles, carpets, clothing, shoes, cutlery and electrical appliances on offer in the January sales along London's Oxford Street. Displaying no visible signs of origin.

The order applies to these categories of goods and is intended to ensure that the consumer has an opportunity to see which country the stuff comes from before deciding whether or not to buy it.

The shops were notably complacent about their failure to comply. "Look, mate, it's got the price on it, and it's low," one trader aggressively told *Business Diary*. "That should be enough for anyone, right?"

A shoe shop selling "Japanese slippers" bearing the contradictory label "Made in Taiwan" commented: "Look, they are slippers like the Japanese wear. They buy them. We call them Japanese. Fair enough?"

Mr. Christopher Rogers, head of Westminster city council's trading standards



Looking for original sin: Christopher Rogers, Westminster City's trading standards department, in an Oxford Street store yesterday.

department and responsible eventually for enforcing the order, said: "It is really too early to do much about it yet. We have sent round an explanatory leaflet to tell the shops what is required, but there are pipeline provisions which exempt all goods that were imported before January 1, which would apply to almost all the stock that is in the shops now." Customers who were buying cutlery and clothes of unstated origin were for the most part

Grundig's LP

Ludwig Poullain, the former head of Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, seems to be on the brink of a career comeback — the second since his dismissal from the bank in 1977.

After a court in Munster found him completely innocent last year of charges of breach of trust while in charge of the bank, it has been disclosed that he is likely to join the Grundig consumer electronics group in an advisory capacity.

Poullain built up the West LB in the 1970s making it one of West Germany's leading banks.

Although the consumer electronics industry may not be the safest haven in West Germany's business life — the Dual record player firm recently made headlines by going bankrupt — it should offer more than the first job taken on by Poullain after his banking career ended. In September, 1978, Berthold Beitz, the supervisory board chairman of the Krupp Group, hired him to breathe life into the Zurich-based Krupp Investment AG, which was set up in 1975 as a result of the partnership agreed in the mid-1970s between Krupp and the Shah of Iran.

Ross Davies

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Gross	Yld	%	P/E	Fully
118	100	ABF Hldgs 10% CJLS	118	+1	10.0	8.5	—	—	—	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9	—	—	—
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	43	-1	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1	—	—	—
200	187	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8	—	—	—
104	86	Deborah Services	86	—	5.5	6.4	4.3	8.1	—	—	—
128	97	Frank Horsell	128	+2	6.4	5.0	11.5	23.7	—	—	—
68	39	Frederick Parker	67	—	1.7	2.5	29.1	—	—	—	—
78	46	George Blair	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	97nd	—	7.3	7.5	7.0	10.5	—	—	—
113	95	Jackson Group	97	—	1.7	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9	—	—
130	108	James Burrough	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2	10.3	—	—	—
334	258	Robert Jenkins	256	-2	31.3	12.2	3.6	9.0	—	—	—
59	51	Scrutton "A"	54	—	5.3	8.8	8.2	7.7	—	—	—
222	167	Torday & Carlisle	167	—	10.7	6.4	5.4	9.9	—	—	—
15	10	Twinklford Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinklford 15% ULS	74	—	15.0	20.3	—	—	—	—	—
44	29	Unilock Holdings	29	—	3.0	10.3	5.2	8.8	—	—	—
103	77	Walter Alexander	77	—	5.4	8.3	5.1	9.0	—	—	—
263	212	W. S. Yeates	214	—	13.1	5.1	4.1	8.2	—	—	—

Prices now available on Prestel Page 48146

Tests are out: Ken Sharp, Government Accounting Service head

Calendar of world sport for 1982

This will be a marvellous sporting year. Pride of place must go to the football World Cup in Spain in June and July, admittedly it will not attract traditional English summer pastimes such as Wimbledon, the Henley regatta and the Test cricket series against India.

There will be 24 nations competing for the World Cup and only one place is still in doubt; New Zealand and China will soon have resolved the differences arising from their play-off in the Asia and Oceania qualifying group. The finals will open on the evening of June 13 in the Nou Camp Stadium, Barcelona, where the holders, Argentina, will kick off in group three (which otherwise is centred in Llanillo and Elche). The opening ceremony and inaugural match are expected to attract a worldwide television audience of 1,300m.

It must be explained that because of the unwieldy number of teams, the 1982 World Cup will be spread over 29 days and 52 matches. At the draw on January 16, the qualifiers will be divided into six groups which will be played on a league basis. The first two in each group will proceed to the second phase: four league groups of three, and the winners will go forward to the semi-finals, a straight knockout with the losers playing for third place.

England struggled to qualify and can think themselves rather fortunate to have been seeded. They will play their first round matches in Bilbao, an arrangement not entirely unconnected with the desire of the Spanish organisers to control the entry and movement of the hooligan element among the English fans.

There are also Scotland and Northern Ireland to cheer. Scotland will be

hoping to make amends for their disastrous showing in the 1978 finals in Argentina which was marred for them by a welter of false optimism, a couple of poor results against Peru and Iran and the Willie Johnston doping furore.

Football aside, there is much to make the mouth water. In the autumn the Commonwealth Games are set for Brisbane. At one time political boycotts seemed likely to ruin these games, but prospects are brighter, because the English cricket tour to India was allowed to go ahead and because the Welsh Rugby Union decided to reject an invitation to tour South Africa in the summer. Sporting links with South Africa are still a bugbear and some African political leaders are bound to use the Springbok tour to New Zealand last summer as an excuse to keep their athletes at home.

The Commonwealth Games, apart, athletes will have a considerable amount at stake, financially as well as competitively. It is now permitted for advertising and endorsement money to be paid to national governing bodies, who are instructed to set up trust funds for athletes after their careers. Whether an athlete will receive all the money paid for, say, appearing in an advertisement, depends on the attitude of each national parent body.

On the track, Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett are being lined up to run in three challenge races. There is some doubt whether Ovett will be fit for the first, over 3,000 metres at Crystal Palace on July 17, because he has injured himself in training.

Nicholas Keith
Sports Editor

Angling

July 24: British men's championship, fourth division, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Ayrton.
Aug 14: British women's championship, Loughborough Soar.
Aug 21: British men's championship, first division, River Hunsford, Bridgewater.
Sept 11: British men's championship, second division, Bristol Avon.
Sept 25: British men's championship, third division, River Trent (Newark).

Archery

May 29-30: British indoor championship, RAF Cosford.
May 29-30: British field championship, Rhonda.
June 14-15: British masters, Stoneleigh.
June 30-July 2: Grand National meeting, Worcester College, Oxford.
Aug 14-15: British target championship, Stoneleigh.
Sept 11-12: World and European field championships, Kingsclere, Newbury.

Athletics

Jan 29-30: AAA and WAAA indoor championships, Cosford.
Feb 10: GB v Belgium, men; GB v Netherlands, women, indoors, Cosford.
Feb 20: GB v West Germany, men, indoors, Cosford; women's national cross-country championships, Carlisle.
Feb 27: East Germany v GB, indoors, Seifenberg.
Mar 6: English cross-country championships, Leeds.
Mar 6-7: European indoor championships, Milan.
Mar 13-14: IAAF/Citizen Golden marathon, Athens.
Mar 13: England v US, indoors, Cosford.
Mar 21: World cross-country championships, Warsaw.
Apr 19: Boston marathon (US).
May 9: London marathon.
May 24-31: UK championships, Cwmbran.
June 9: England v US v Spain v Australia, men, Crystal Palace.
June 12: National marathon championship, Gateshead.
June 13: England v Australia v Yugoslavia v Czechoslovakia, men, Gateshead.
June 18-19: GB v East Germany v Belgium, Crystal Palace.
June 26: Bisset Games, Oslo.
July 3-4: Sweden v GB v Japan, Malmö or Gothenburg.
July 7: Oslo Games.
July 9-10: English schools championships, Birmingham.
July 17: England v Kenya v Japan v Spain, men, Crystal Palace.
July 24-25: AAA championships, Crystal Palace.
July 24-25: Yugoslavians v England v Scotland v Spain, women, Marlborough.
July 26-28: World Games, Helsinki.
July 30-31: Women's AAA championships, Crystal Palace.
Jan 31: Scotland v England v Norway, men, Edinburgh.
Aug 7: International meeting including IAAF/Citizen Golden Mile, Crystal Palace.
Aug 11-12: Welsh Games, Cwmbran.
Aug 13: Talbot Games, Crystal Palace.
Aug 25: Koblenz meeting.
Aug 27: Ivo Van Damme meeting, Brussels.
Aug 28: Edinburgh Highland Games.
Aug 30: British Games, Crystal Palace.
Sept 6-12: European Championships, Athens.
Sept 17: Coca-Cola meeting, Crystal Palace.
Sept 18-19: BAI Cup final, Crystal Palace.
Oct 24: New York Marathon.

Badminton

Feb 24-25: England v Sweden, Huddersfield.
Feb 28: England v Japan, Gateshead.
Mar 2: England v Japan, Preston.
Mar 4: England v Japan, Aston Villa.
Mar 6: England v Japan, Farnborough, Hants.
Mar 24-25: All England championships, Wembley.
April 11-17: European championships, Bobbin-Jen West Germany.
May 10-11: Thomas Cup, Huddersfield.
May 12-13: Thomas Cup: England v Malaysia, Gloucester.
May 14-15: Thomas Cup, Preston.
May 16-17: Thomas Cup: Semi-final, England or Malaysia v Indonesia, Aston Villa.
May 20-21: Thomas Cup final, Albert Hall.
Oct 19-23: Masters, Albert Hall.

Basketball

Jan 23: National Cup final, Leicester.
Jan 23-24: National championship play-offs, Wembley.
Apr 26-30: European men's qualifying round, Edinburgh.
June 18: Europe v United States, Geneva.
Aug 15-28: Men's world championships, Colombia.
Sept 18: British season starts.

Billiards, snooker

Jan 10-13: Lada and Hedges Masters snooker championship, Wembley.
Mar 1-7: Yamaha Organs snooker classic, Derby.
Mar 11-18: World professional billiards championships, Birmingham.
Apr 30-May 16: World professional snooker championship, Sheffield.
Sept 25-Oct 7: Jameson Whiskey tournament, Derby.
Oct 21-31: World team snooker championship, Reading.
Nov 21-Dec 4: UK snooker championship, Preston.

Bobsleigh, toboggan

Jan 9-10: Heaton Gold Cup, Cresta Run.
Jan 15-16: British 4-man bob, St Moritz.
Jan 16-17: Cresta Run, Cresta Run.
Jan 23-24: European 2-man bob, Cortina.
Jan 30-31: Braxton Trophy, Cresta Run.
British 2-man bob, St Moritz; European 4-man bob, Cortina.
Feb 6-7: World 2-man bob St Moritz.
Feb 13-14: Grand National, Cresta Run.
Feb 13-14: World 4-man bob, St Moritz.

Bowls

Feb 9-14: World indoor championships, Canberra.
Mar 12-13: English indoor championship, Rugby, Thornfield BC.
June 4-6: Masters, Worthing.
June 21-23: English men's championships and international, Cardiff.
Aug 9-10: British women's championships, Leamington Spa.
Aug 9-10: British men's championships, Worthing.
Aug 15: English invitation singles final, Worthing.
Aug 21: Biddleton Cup, Worthing.
Aug 22-27: British Isles men's championships and home internationals, Edinburgh.
Aug 25: Under-25 final, Eastbourne.

Boxing

Jan 13: England v Ireland, Coventry.
Apr 14: ABA semi-finals, Preston.
May 7: ABA finals, Wembley.

Canoeing

May 15-16: British wild water championships, Trywern.
June 19-20: International sprints, Nottingham; Welsh slalom, Trywern.
July 28-Aug 2: World sprints, Belgrade.
Aug 7-8: British sprints, Nottingham.
Sept 4-5: British open slalom, Trywern.
Oct 30-31: International slalom, Llangollen.

Cricket

Jan 13-18: India v England, fifth Test, Madras.
Jan 23, 24, 26, 27, Feb 7: Australia one-day finals.
Jan 27: India v England, one-day, Cuttack.
Jan 30-Feb 3: Australia v West Indies, third Test, Adelaide.
Jan 30-Feb 4: India v England, sixth Test, Kanpur.
Feb 17-22: Sri Lanka v England, Colombo.
June 2: England v India, one-day, Headingley.
June 4: England v India, one-day, Oval.
June 10-15: England v India, first Test, Lord's.
June 24-28: England v India, second Test, Old Trafford.
July 8-13: England v India, third Test, the Oval.
July 17: England v Pakistan, one-day, Trent Bridge.
July 19: England v Pakistan, one-day, Old Trafford.
July 24: Benson and Hedges Cup final, Lord's.
Aug 4: England v Pakistan, first Test, Edgbaston.
Aug 12-16: England v Pakistan, second Test, Lord's.
Aug 26-31: England v Pakistan, third Test, Headingley.
Sept 4: NatWest Bank Trophy final, Lord's.

Croquet

May 20-23: Inter-counties tournament, Southwick.
May 25: Wales v Scotland, Southwick.
May 29: England v Wales, Colchester.
June 12: Scotland v England, Southport.
June 14-19: Men's and women's championships, Cheltenham.
July 12-17: Open championships, Hurlingham.
Sept 7-11: President's Cup, Hurlingham.
Sept 20-25: Peel Memorial, Southwick.
Oct 2-3: All-England finals, Roehampton.

Cycling

Jan 24: British cycle-cross championships, Sutton Coldfield.
Feb 20-21: World cycle-cross championships, Brittany.
Apr 15-16: Sealink international, Ostend-Manche.
May 23-25: Tour de France.
July 23-31: British track championships, Leicester.
Aug 1: British amateur road race.
Aug 23-29: World track championships, Leicester.
Sept 1-5: World championships, Goodwood.

Darts

Jan 9-16: World professional championships, Stoke.
Feb 23-24: World KO Cup, Oldham.
April 3: Nations Cup, Wembley.

Equestrianism

Mar 31-Apr 4: Birmingham international show jumping.
May 1-3: Badminton horse trials.
May 1-3: Hickstead show jumping.
May 25-26: Windsor horse trials.
May 29-31: Hickstead show jumping.
June 2-5: Royal Bath and West Show, Shepton Mallet.
June 3-4: Bramham horse trials.
June 8-13: World show jumping championships, Dublin.
June 8-9: Royal show, Stoneleigh.
July 13-15: Great Yorkshire Show, Harrogate.
July 15-24: Royal international horse show, Wembley.
July 29-Aug 1: Nations Cup show jumping, Hickstead.
Aug 5-7: Royal Dublin show.
Aug 11-15: World driving championships, Apeldoorn (Netherlands).
Aug 12-14: Midland Bank championships, Derby Park.
Aug 19-22: European junior horse trials championships, Rothfield Park.
Aug 27-30: British jumping derby, Hickstead.
Mar 28: World horse trials championships, Lunnungham (West Germany).
Sept 12-13: Buryhill horse trials.
Sept 17-19: Benson and Hedges championship, Reading.
Sept 23-25: Osberton horse trials.
Sept 30-Oct 3: Wythe show trials.
Oct 4-9: Horse of the Year show, Wembley.
Dec 15-20: Olympia show.

Fencing

All events at de Beumont Centre unless stated.
Feb 7-9: De Beumont Cup women's foil.
Feb 13-14: Leon Paul Cup, men's foil.
Feb 20-21: Cole Cup, sabre.
Mar 6-7: Martini international epee.
Apr 3: Desprez Cup.
Apr 9-11: World youth championships, Buenos Aires.
May 1-2: Miller-Ballett international.
May 22-23: British foil championships, Corbie Cup, sabre, Bristol.
July 10-18: British 15m championships, Mexico City.
Oct 28-Nov 1: European championships, Modling (Austria).

Gliding

June 5-13: British open class, Lasham, Alford, Alton.
July 10-18: British 15m championship, Dumfries Down.
Aug 7-15: British standard class championship, Booker Airfield, or Marlow.

Football World Cup

Spain: June 13-July 11

June 13-25: First phase: Group 1, at Vigo and Corunna; Group 2, Gijón and Oviedo; Group 3, Alicante and Elche; Group 4, Bilbao and Villavieja; Group 5, Valencia and Zaragoza; Group 6, Malaga and Seville.

June 26-July 5: Second phase: Group A, Barcelona; Group B, Madrid; Group C, Barcelona; Group D, Madrid.
July 6: Semi-finals: Winner Group A v Winner Group C; Barcelona v Winner Group B v Winner Group D, Seville.
July 10: Third place play-off, Alicante.
July 11: Final, Bernabeu Stadium, Madrid.



Mascot men (clockwise from left): the Spanish organizers' Naranjito, England's Bulldog Bobby, Northern Ireland's Yer Man and Scotland's Sandy.



Other fixtures

Feb 23: England v Northern Ireland, Wembley.
Feb 24: Spain v Scotland, Valencia.
Mar 13: League Cup final, Wembley.
Mar 24: France v England, Paris; Scotland v Netherlands, Glasgow.
Apr 24: Cup semi-finals.
Apr 27: Wales v England, Cardiff.
Apr 28: Northern Ireland v Scotland, Belfast.

Golf

Apr 6-11: US Masters, Augusta.
May 14-16: Brabazon Trophy, Woburn.
May 23-31: PGA championships, Hillsdale.
May 31-June 5: Amateur championship, Royal Cinque Ports.
June 8-12: Women's amateur championship, Walton Heath.
June 17-20: US Open, Pebble Beach.
June 25-26: St Andrews Trophy, Arnhem.
July 15-18: Open Championship, Royal Troon.
July 24-27: English amateur championship, Royal Liverpool.
July 28-31: Women's Open championship, Royal Birkdale.
Aug 6-9: US PGA Cup, Dever.
Aug 15-16: US PGA championship, Tulsa.
Aug 25-27: Women's amateur stroke play championship, Dever.
Sept 4-11: Women's world team, Geneva.
Sept 8-11: Bunnage Cup, Ferndown.
Sept 15-18: Men's world team championship, Lausanne.
Sept 23-26: Bob Hope tournament, Moor.
Oct 14-17: Suntory matchplay tournament, Westwood.

Greyhound racing

Apr 3: Grand National final, White City.
June 26: Derby, White City.
Sept 8: St Leger, Wembley.

Gymnastics

Jan 16: Champions Cup, Albert Hall.
March 6: Wembley international.
April 3: Champions All, Wembley.
May 2: Junior gymnast of the year final, Wembley.
June 6: USSR scholarship final, Crystal Palace.
Sept 1-2: World aerobics championships, Wembley.
Sept 17: Commonwealth invitation event, Brisbane.
Oct 22-24: World championships, Zagreb.
Oct 27-31: USSR display teams, Wembley.

Modern pentathlon

Jan 17: British karate championships, Crystal Palace.
Feb 27-28: European junior karate, Crystal Palace.
Mar 13-14: Women's European judo, Oslo.
Apr 24: British men's judo, Crystal Palace.
May 12-17: European men's judo, Rostock (EC).
May 15-16: European karate, Göteborg.
May 25: British club karate, Birmingham.
June 26: European club karate, Seville.
Oct 2-3: European team judo, men, Rome.
Nov 25: World karate, Sindelfingen (WG).
Dec 4-5: Women's world judo, Paris.

Motor cycling

Apr 3: Transatlantic Trophy meeting, Brands Hatch.
Apr 11: Transatlantic Trophy, Mallory Park.
Apr 12: Transatlantic Trophy, Oulton Park.
May 1: Race of Brands, Brands Hatch.
June 5-11: Isle of Man TT races.
July 24-25: Race of Aces, Snetterton.
Aug 1: British grand prix, Silverstone.
Aug 21: Ulster grand prix, Dundrod.
Sept 11-12: World endurance championship, Donington Park.
Sept 18-19: Race of the year meeting, Mallory Park.
Oct 23-24: Powerbike international, Brands Hatch.

Commonwealth Games

Brisbane, Sept 30-Oct 9.
Archery: Oct 2-5 (Murrumbidgee Recreation).
Athletics: Oct 3-9 (Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Sports Centre).
Badminton: Oct 1-8 (Moorooka Bowls Club).
Boxing: Oct 1-8 (Festival Hall).
Cycling: Oct 1-8 (Chandler Velodrome).
Shooting: Oct 1-8 (Belmont Range).
Swimming: Oct 1-5 (Chandler Aquatic Centre).
Weightlifting: Oct 1-5 (Chandler Complex).
Wrestling: Oct 6-8 (City Hall).

Motor racing, rallying

Jan 16: Monte Carlo rally starts.
Jan 23: South African grand prix, Kyalami.
Feb 20-21: Minors rally, York.
Mar 7: Argentine grand prix, Buenos Aires.
Mar 21: Brazilian grand prix, Rio de Janeiro.
Apr 18: West grand prix, Long Beach.
Apr 24: Circuit of Ireland rally, Belfast.
Apr 25: San Marino grand prix, Imola.
May 23: Belgian grand prix, Zolder.
June 6: US Grand prix, Detroit.
June 13: Canadian grand prix, Montreal.
June 19-20: Le Mans 24-hour race.
July 18: British grand prix, Brands Hatch.
July 25: French grand prix, Paul Ricard.
Aug 8: German grand prix, Hockenheim.
Aug 15: Austrian grand prix, Zeltweg.
Aug 29: Swiss grand prix, Dijon.
Sept 12: Italian grand prix, Monza.
Sept 25: US grand prix, Las Vegas.
Nov 7: Nissan canyon, London-Brighton.
Nov 24: RAC rally.
To be confirmed: Australian grand prix, Dutch grand prix.

Netball

Feb 20: England v Scotland, Sunderland.
March 6-7: British Isles championship.
March 10-11: British Isles championship.
March 20: Wales v England, Cardiff.
April 3-4: Inter-counties tournament, Battersea Park.
May 16: National club final.
Nov 27: England v New Zealand, Wembley.

Orienteering

April 9-12: Jan Kjellström Trophy, Bracknell.
May 16: British championships, Belper.
May 23: Sweden v GB v Denmark, Sweden.
June 12-13: British relay championships, Wales.
Aug 1-2: Continental Cup, Strilina.
To be confirmed: GB v US v Canada.

Polo

May 23-June 6: Queen's Cup, Windsor.
June 10-20: Royal Windsor Cup.
July 1-8: Cowdray Gold Cup (British Open).
July 15-18: Imperial international, Windsor.
July 22-Aug 1: Cowdray Park challenge.
Aug 9-15: National 16-goal championship, Cirencester.

Power boat racing

June 5-6: Bristol grand prix.
Aug 29-30: Home Fleet grand prix.

Racing

Feb 13: Schweppes Gold Trophy, Newbury.
Mar 16: Champion Hurdle, Cheltenham.
Mar 18: Gold Cup, Cheltenham.
Mar 19: Lincoln Handicap, Doncaster.
Apr 3: Grand National, Liverpool.
Apr 29: 1,000 Guineas, Newmarket.
May 1: 2,000 Guineas, Newmarket.
May 22: Irish 2,000 Guineas, The Curragh.
May 22: Irish 1,000 Guineas, The Curragh.
June 2: Derby, Epsom.
June 3: Coronation Cup, Epsom.
June 5: Oaks, Epsom.
June 6: 1,000 Guineas, Doncaster.
June 10: Irish Derby, Chantilly.
June 15: Royal Ascot.
June 26: Irish Derby, The Curragh.
July 3: Eclipse Stakes, Sandown.
July 8: July Cup, Newmarket.
July 17: Irish Oaks, The Curragh.
July 24: King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, Ascot.
July 27-31: Goodwood meeting.
Aug 17: Benson and Hedges Gold Cup, York.
Aug 28: Arlington Million, Arlington Park (US).
Sept 11: St Leger, Doncaster.
Sept 17: Mackeson Gold Cup, Cheltenham.
Sept 20: Hennessy Gold Cup, Newbury.
Dec 11: Kennedy Construction Handicap, Cheltenham.
Dec 11: King George VI Stakes, Kempton Park.

Rackets, Real tennis

Events at Queen's Club, London, unless stated.
Jan 9-10: Eric Angus Cup (real tennis) under-16 championships.
Jan 10-11: Amateur rackets singles.
Jan 11-13: Henry Leaf real tennis.
Jan 15-17: British women's real tennis doubles championship.
Feb 13-14: Noel Bruce Cup rackets, Hampton Court.
Mar 6-21: Amateur real tennis singles, Hampton Court.
Mar 25-26: Public schools rackets doubles.
Mar 28-April 7: Open rackets singles.
May 7-9: Women's open real tennis singles, Hayling Island.
May 16: Amateur real tennis doubles, Canford.

Rowing

Mar 20: Head of the River race, Mortlake to Putney.
Mar 27: Women's Boat Race, Henley.
Mar 27: Boat Race (2.30).
Apr 3: Scullers head of the river, Mortlake to Putney.
May 26-29: Oxford summer eights.
June 3-5: Cambridge May races.
July 1-4: Henley Royal regatta.
July 22: Doggett's Coat and Badge.
Aug 1-2: A.R.A. centenary pageant.
Aug 24-27: Women's and lightweight world championships, Lucerne.
Sept 1-5: Men's world championships, Lucerne.

Rugby Union

Jan 9: Barbarians v Australia, Cardiff.
Jan 16: Scotland v England, Murrayfield.
Jan 23: Wales v Ireland, Cardiff.
Jan 30: County Championship final, Wrexham.
Feb 6: England v Ireland, Twickenham.
Feb 13: Wales v Ireland, Cardiff.
Feb 28: France v England, Paris; Ireland v Scotland, Dublin.
Mar 6: England v Wales, Twickenham.
Mar 13: Scotland v France, Murrayfield.
Mar 19: U.A.U. final, Twickenham.
Mar 26: France v Ireland, Paris; Wales v Scotland, Cardiff.
Apr 24: Welsh Cup final, Cardiff.
May 1: John Player Cup final, Twickenham.
May 6: Middlesex seven-a-side, Twickenham.
Sept 4: Scotland XV v Full, Murrayfield.
Dec 7: Oxford v Cambridge, Twickenham.

Rugby League

Jan 16: GB v France, under 24.
Jan 22: John Player Trophy final, Hull v Hull.
May 1: Challenge Cup final, Wembley.
May 15: Premiership final.

Shooting

May 8-9: British open sporting championship.
May 23-31: Pistol '82 Bivley.
July 1-4: World sporting championship, France.
July 11-11: British skeet grand prix, Holshot.
July 10-24: NRA meeting, Bisley.
July 15: Ashburton shield, Bisley.
July 16-17: Home international down-the-line tournament, Kirkbride.
July 24: Queen's Prize, Bisley.
Oct 28-Nov 14: World trap and skeet championships, Caracas.

Skiing

Jan 13-14: Women's World Cup, Grindelwald.
Jan 17-18: Kahlentamm, Kitzbühel.
Jan 19-20: Women's World Cup, Badgastein.
Jan 22-23: British Nordic, Zwiesel.
Jan 23-24: Landerhorn, Wengen.
Jan 27-28: World Alpine, Schladming.
Feb 17: World Nordic, Chamonix.
Mar 15-19: Kandahar-Narvik, Calmar.
Mar 25-28: World Cup finals, Samnäs, Montgeneyre.

Speedway

Apr 29: England v US, Wimbledon.
May 5: England v US, Poole.
May 6: England v US, Ipswich.
May 8: England v US, Swindon.
May 9: England v US, Belle Vue.
May 16: World team championship, King's Lynn.
June 2: World individual championship, British final, Coventry.
July 4: World individual championship, European final, White City.
Aug 15: World team final, White City.
Oct 17: British League riders championship, Belle Vue.

Squash rackets

Jan 8-10: Home international, Ilkerton.
Feb 5: Inter-county final.
Feb 26-Mar 7: ISFA championships.
Mar 28-Apr 6: British open, Epsom.
Apr 9-12: European championship, Cardiff.
Apr 16-19: SRPA championship, Hull.

Swimming

Jan 29-31: Amsterdam international.
Feb 5-7: Arena meeting, Paris.
Apr 1-4: British short course, Nantona.
Apr 9-12: GB v Soviet Union, Blackpool.
May 24: GB v Netherlands, Italy, Blackpool.
May 15-16: Tournament of nations, Vienna.
July 17-18: British 3m diving, Crystal Palace.
July 31-Aug 16: World championships, Moscow.
Aug 21: British highboard diving championships, Crystal Palace.
Aug 19-22: ASA, Crystal Palace.
Nov 6-7: British synchronized championships, Leeds.
Dec 4-5: British 1m diving, Derby.
Dec 18-19: European Cup, Gelsenberg.

Table tennis

Jan 7-8: English open, Crawley.
Jan 13: Poland v England, European league, Gdansk.
Feb 6-7: Europe top-12, Nantona.
Feb 10: England v Sweden, European league, Manchester.
Mar 10: Hungary v England, European league, Budapest.
Apr 17-24: European championships, Baden.
Jan 21: GB v Sweden, King's Cup.
Jan 27: GB v Germany, King's Cup.
Jan 28: GB v Sweden, King's Cup.
Jan 28: GB v Netherlands, King's Cup.
Apr 20-25: Stone Express classic, Bournemouth, W.C.T. final, Don.
May 31-June 2: French Championships, Paris.
June 12-13: Stella Artois tournament, Queen's.
June 14-15: Lambert and Butler tournament, Bristol.

July 4: Wimbledon Championships.
Aug 31-Sept 12: US Open, New York.
Oct 25-31: Dalmatian challenge, Brighton.
Nov 4-6: Wightman Cup, Albert Hall.
Nov 8-14: Benson and Hedges tournament, Wembley.

Trampoline

May 15-16: World championships, Montana.
July 15-16: British championships, Birmingham.
July 17: World Cup.

Water skiing

June 5-6: International tournament, Ruislip.
June 13: British racing GP, Torquay.
June 26-27: British Masters, Thorpe Park.
July 17-18: British championships, Holme Pierrepont.
July 31-Aug 1: International jump tournament, Reading.
Aug 17-22: European championships, Bergen (Netherlands).

Weightlifting

May 15-16: Women's world powerlifting championships, Birmingham.
May: British championships, Edinburgh.
July 27: British Powerlifting, Diabhol.
Sept 9-19: World championships, Ljubljana.

Wrestling

April 17: British Championships, Blechley.
April 22-25: European freestyle, Bulgaria.
July 3: English championships, Barton.
Aug 12-17: World freestyle, Edmonton.

Yachting


March/Apr: Round the world race ends, Portsmouth.
June 4-11: Weymouth Olympic Week.
June 21-24: Multihull regatta, Cowes.
July 4-10: 420 world championships, Hayling Island.
July 10-16: Start of Round Britain Race, Plymouth.
July 23: Tall ships race to Lisbon, Falmouth.
July 24-27: Cowes Week, Cowes.
Aug 7-12: Enterprise world championship, Tyne-moat.
Aug 15-28: One-ton world champ,

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SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES 1982

The Governors of this Independent Public School for 400 boys are offering a number of Scholarships both to boys and girls for September 1982.
 Entry: Age range not less than 10 years and not more than 14 years by 31st August 1982.
 The Examination: All Entrance Examinations (Comprehension and English), Mathematics, Reading Test, General Paper, and a Mental Ability Test.

In addition to French at 12+ and 13+
 Varsity Awards: One Major Boarding Scholarship and One Major Day Girl Scholarship to the value of 70% of the current fees and a number of awards, depending on the ability of the candidates, of between 25% and 60% of the Boarding and Day Fees.
 The Venue: Bedgery Lower School, Hawkhurst, Kent.
 The Date: Friday, 5th March, 1982.

MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS ARE AVAILABLE

SCHOLARSHIPS 1982—SIXTH FORM AWARDS

THE HOLLINGTON PARK SCHOLARSHIPS
 Four Scholarships, varying in value from one-third to two-thirds of the current boarding or day fees, will be available to candidates entering the school in September 1982. The results of an examination in the three subjects chosen for C.C.E. A Level, together with a General Paper, which will take place at Bedgery Upper School at 9 a.m. on Friday, 5th March and Saturday, 6th March, 1982, and an interview, if necessary, arrangements will be made to accommodate free of charge candidates coming from long distances.

PRE-VOCATIONAL COURSE AWARDS

A number of awards up to the value of one-half of the current fees are available to girls wishing to enter the Sixth Form in the subjects of Secretarial Studies, Agricultural Industries, Food Industries (Hotel and Catering), Riding and Computer Studies; awards will be dependent on the candidate's school record, public examination results, a Scholarship General Paper and one nominated academic subject, and an interview.

DE NOAILLES TRUST BURSARIES

De Noailles Trust Bursaries are available to candidates who are domiciled in the County of Kent. The bursaries are available to candidates who are domiciled in the County of Kent. The bursaries are available to candidates who are domiciled in the County of Kent.

Applications for both Scholarships and Bursaries are available from the Registrar, Bedgery School, Bedgery Park, Kent, TN17 2SH, who will be pleased to send further details and information about the school on request.

THE ROYAL SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL, 65 ROSSLYN HILL, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON NW3 5UD

The Board of Governors invite applications for the post of PRINCIPAL, a challenging and interesting appointment in a Hall of Residence involving the charge of 135 girls from ages 6-18, the daughters of serving and ex-servicemen, who attend primary and secondary day schools. The post entails not only the care and welfare of the girls and the direction of the school, but also close liaison with the day schools, the work of the school is primarily pastoral and educational, but some educational and medical knowledge is highly desirable.

The School is in a modern well equipped building within which the Principal has an attractive self contained two bedroom flat free of charge. Board is also free of charge during term time.
 Starting salary will be £5,402 plus London Allowance; service increments of £100 p.a. are awarded after the probationary period and after each completed year of service up to a maximum of £700 p.a. The Principal is required to join the School's Island Revenue approved Pension Scheme. Paid holidays are the normal school holidays.

The successful applicant will be required to take up her appointment on 1st September 1982, starting age, experience and qualifications.

The Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers

Applications are invited for the following post in the Education and Membership Department.
 Assistant Education Officer

To have particular responsibility for the organisation of the Society's examinations, the successful candidate should have relevant experience and have an ability to cope with a wide range of work, with minimum supervision. Salary £5,700, l.v.a. at 40p per day, 20 days annual leave. Applications, with curriculum vitae, should be made to:
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 Closing date 21st January

London School of Economics

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the British Library of Political and Social Science at the London School of Economics. Candidates must have good academic qualifications, preferably in a social science subject, and at least one modern language. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the course and for the supervision of students. Salary £5,700, l.v.a. at 40p per day, 20 days annual leave. Applications, with curriculum vitae, should be made to:
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University of Bristol

CHAIR IN CARE OF THE ELDERLY
 The University proposes to make an appointment to a new Chair in the Care of the Elderly, which will be within the Department of Social Work.

Suitable qualified candidates are invited to apply by 1st February 1982. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the course and for the supervision of students. Salary £5,700, l.v.a. at 40p per day, 20 days annual leave. Applications, with curriculum vitae, should be made to:
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University of Auckland POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN GEOTHERMAL RESERVOIR MODELLING

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University of Keele REGISTRAR

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Climbing town hall steps

The career path of the administrator employed in the public sector, particularly at a senior level, is seldom straightforward. Even among those who progress to senior positions, the hierarchy of a major department, promotion to the top can be elusive.

The long-established tradition of appointing a lawyer to the top local authority post of chief executive is, however, beginning to break down. A recent survey by the Society of Local Authorities Chief Executives showed that of 36 new chief executives appointed in one year, nine were ex-councillors, eight secretaries or administrators and four ex-deputy chief executives.

Councils are also beginning to look to industry for their administrators and managers. While good opportunities for advancement do exist, entrance from industry and commerce must be prepared to retrain in the workings of local government and to adjust to what can be frustrating constraints. For this reason not all can make the change successfully.

Until recently one of the main professional qualifications open to administrators in the public sector was the Diploma in Municipal Administration which was run by the Local Government Training Board. The DMA is now being replaced, amid some controversy, by the public service examination of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators (ICSA). The move is intended to provide a clear route into public sector administration and to give the needed professional status to the administrator.

Not all administrators in local government have a professional qualification

and local authorities place different degrees of emphasis on training for them, although in general the move is towards qualifications. The ICSA examination can be studied full-time at one of a few polytechnics and colleges or on day-release, at evening classes or by correspondence course. Entrants need five GCEs, with two at "A" level, or four GCEs, with three at "A" level, including English. There are exemptions for those with appropriate qualifications or experience.

Holders of the Business Education Council's Higher National Certificate and Diplomas are normally exempt from part 1 of the ICSA exam. Many local authorities want trained administrators to take BEC's B4 Award which relates to public administration and the public sector.

Other exemptions from parts of the ICSA course are given to holders of certain professional qualifications, such as those of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Law Society.

All graduates are normally exempt from Part 1 of ICSA while degrees in business studies, law, economics, accountancy and public administration may qualify for extra exemptions.

Apart from qualifications in public administration, there are a wide range of qualifications aimed mainly or solely at local government staff. Most are offered as in-service training. Entry requirements are usually five GCEs, two at "A" level, although mature students who do not meet these requirements are usually considered. The Institute of Housing was

La creme de la creme

also on page 12

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2 Secretaries SW1
 The International Advertising Department of a leading weekly newspaper requires two very efficient secretaries. Initiative and vitality is required to keep pace with the lively advertising world. Applicants should be 19-34. Languages are an asset but not essential. Salary negotiable. Please apply to:
 JOANNA HAMILTON
 The Economist Newspaper
 25 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1HS.
 Tel: 01-636 7000

HEINEMANN EDUCATIONAL BOOKS SECRETARY/PA

required by the Director of our very busy African and Caribbean Department.

The work will include a great deal of liaison with authors and readers, as well as the usual secretarial duties (short-hand essential). We are a young friendly company in central London. Please telephone Joanna Burke on 537 3511 for further information.

TOP SALARY WITH FRINGE BENEFITS AWAIT PA/SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

Post-graduate First St. P.R. and Advertising Agency. First class secretarial qualifications essential as well as high level of initiative and ability to take on extra duties. Minimum age 23. Telephone 353 8601 for appointment

INTERNATIONAL BANKING P.A.

Age 23-35, £5,000 p.a. Some excellent opportunities for one executive in a leading City bank. The successful candidate will possess an outgoing personality, be a team player, have a good command of English and a good knowledge of banking. Please apply to:
 Mrs Helen Bristol 022 8998

MEDIA ADVERTISING

£5,000 neg.
 We are a large International Advertising Agency in Marlow and are looking for a young, lively and intelligent secretary to work on our day-to-day business. This is a career position. The successful candidate will have a good command of English and a good knowledge of advertising. Please apply to:
 Mrs Helen Bristol 022 8998

PART TIME SENIOR SECRETARY

Fully prepared to run small Pico City office of Engineering. Consulting with clients. Good team spirit and initiative needed. Hours 9 am-1 pm Monday to Friday. Salary £3,200 plus bonus. Telephone: 483 6636 (9.30 am-2 pm) 837 2424 (after 8 pm)

Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY 23+ while being your first class secretary. Skills you will need in a top secretarial position. Please apply to:
 Stella Fisher Bureau
 101 Strand, W.C.2 01-436 6644
 Recruitment Consultants
 continued on page 20

BEAUTIFUL BRITAIN PROJECT DIRECTOR

The "Beautiful Britain" 1983 campaign is a major effort to help make Britain beautiful in 1983 and to keep it that way in future years. Applicant will inspire and manage imaginative programmes involving local authorities, voluntary organisations, commerce and industry. Experienced staff will be supported by excellent back-up staff in London and throughout the country. Remuneration covering two years period negotiable. Early applications, or in confidence to:
 The Director, The Council for Museums and Galleries in Scotland, 20/22 Tavistock Square, London WC2H 9JF.
 Closing date: 30th January 1982.

The Council for Museums and Galleries in Scotland Deputy Director

Salary: £8,733-£10,941
 This new post offers the opportunity to co-ordinate and develop the Council's curatorial, exhibition and conservation services to museums throughout Scotland; to assist Scottish museums' development, education and a share in the Council's day-to-day management.

Applicants must have museum management experience and should possess the Museums Association's Diploma and appropriate qualifications. Full details and application forms are available from:
 The Director, The Council for Museums and Galleries in Scotland, 20/22 Tavistock Square, London WC2H 9JF.
 Closing date: 30th January 1982.

CAN YOU SELL?

Is the answer to you, are you one of London's largest real estate firms? We are looking for two salesmen to sell our new product. Experience on property is not essential. We offer a competitive salary and a car. ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND 794 1151

JOURNALIST/MOVIE BUDDY

required to interview from early February. Must be experienced, fast, able to work to tight deadlines, sub, review, interview, take responsibility. £600-£800 monthly. Also FAST-TYPING SECRETARY to work alongside. CV, editor, a church lane, FREDLEY, IPSWICH, IP19 0SW.

Recruitment Opportunities

THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

is organizing a competition, based on qualifications and tests, to constitute a reserve for future recruitment of

english-language lawyer linguists (translators)

The net monthly salary for an unmarried official in receipt of the expatriation allowance will vary according to training and experience between BF 95,212 (£12,500) and BF 104,163 (£13,700)

Conditions:
Candidates must be nationals of one of the Member States of the European Communities; be under the age of 38 on 31 December 1981; have a perfect command of English, a thorough knowledge of French and a good knowledge of another official language of the European Communities; have an honours degree in law (United Kingdom or Ireland) or be a barrister, advocate or solicitor.

Further information and the obligatory application form (reference Official Journal of the E.C. no. C 328) may be obtained on request in writing from:

Press and Information Office, Commission of the European Communities, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ;
17 Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PH;
4 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.

Applications must be received not later than 31st January 1982.

Kensington Palace Curator, Court Dress Collection

... to be responsible for setting up the collection for initial display to the public some time in 1984. Its care and cataloguing, and its augmentation by further loans and gifts. Examples of dress on display will include Household, Civil, Diplomatic, Consular and Colonial uniforms; velvet and cloth Court Dress; uniforms of the Lieutenants and various Royal bodyguards and Households, together with examples of foreign diplomatic uniforms as worn at the Court of St James.

Candidates (normally aged at least 28) must have a sound knowledge of costume, preferably of uniforms. They should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in History or History of Art, or an equivalent

qualification in a relevant subject, but those with specialised knowledge and experience of particular relevance to the field of work will also be considered. Museum experience advantageous.

SALARY: As Curator Grade C £17,235-£18,085 or Curator Grade D £17,555-£18,350. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 29 January 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 88551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G(1)382.

Department of Environment

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

is a non-governmental voluntary organisation constituted of voluntary Associations devoted to family planning and support programmes in over one hundred different countries, largely through its own initiatives. It works in close collaboration with other international agencies and national programmes. The Associations are grouped into six regions. Applicants are invited from suitably qualified applicants, to work for the East and South East Asia and Oceania Bureau (ESEAOB) based in London, for:

Regional Director

who will head the Bureau. The successful candidate, male or female, will work in consultation with the Regional Council and its committees, composed of volunteers, assist associations in developing programmes; co-ordinate the provision of funds and technical assistance for their implementation; liaise with other agencies at the national and regional level and advise the Secretary General on regional matters. This will require considerable travel in the field.

Candidates must hold a recognised degree in the humanities, social sciences or medicine and have had substantial experience in a senior position concerned with the management of field programmes preferably in social welfare, public health, family planning or population. First-hand knowledge and experience of the region is essential and knowledge of one of the regional languages would be an advantage. The preferred candidate will be between 40 to 55 years but any outstanding candidate above this age will be considered.

Salary £17,300 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

Assistant Regional Director

who will be required to supervise a small team of Programme Officers based in the field and ensure that the assistance required by Associations is provided. He/she will also deputise for the Regional Director in their absence and undertake field visits on his/her behalf.

Candidates must have qualifications and experience similar in nature to those outlined for the Regional Director but may have experience at a lower level. The preferred candidate will be between 35 to 45 years.

Salary £13,825 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

Programme Adviser

to provide up-to-date analysis and interpretation of data/information on all aspects of the ESEAOB region, i.e., family planning, population, social, economic and political trends. Candidates must have a degree, preferably in social sciences, economics/politics, together with experience in field-related research gained in the region.

Salary £18,805 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

Applications, in English with full curriculum vitae and names of two referees, should be sent simultaneously to:

(i) Director Personnel, International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1V 4PW.

(ii) Dr W R Banayagum, Chairman, ESEAOB Regional Council, 222 Middle Road, Singapore 0718, Republic of Singapore, to reach them by 31st January, 1982.

SCOTLAND

Our client is the owner of an elegant country house hotel lying in its own large grounds near Inverness. They have asked us to help them find staff for the 1982 season, one to start in February. They have a flexible, hard working persons who must be animal lovers and who will enjoy the enormous variety of duties involved in a privately run establishment. These will include everything from housekeeping, assisting with cooking to flower arranging. Please ring Jacques Garne for more details.

Tel: 01-730 5148 (24hrs)



Recruitment Consultants

NATIONAL GARDENS SCHEME Organising Secretary (designate)

Applications are invited for the above post from persons aged between 35 and 50. Further details and job description may be obtained by writing to:

The Chairman,
National Gardens Scheme,
57 Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1W 0LR

Closing date for Police Graduate Entry Scheme January 29th.

Because of the complex problems of today's society the Police have an increasing need for highly qualified men and women.

The 'Graduate Entry Scheme' is designed for people considered to have the potential for accelerated promotion to the rank of Inspector and beyond early in their career.

You may apply if you are a graduate. To Suit: John M. Adams B.A., Room 556, Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT. Please send me your booklet and application form.

or in the final year of any full-time degree course. You must also be under thirty and meet the physical requirements.

To discover more about a Police career, and salary levels, contact your Careers Adviser or send in this coupon. But don't delay.

Final closing date for applications is 29th January 1982.

Name _____ Age _____
Address _____
University/College _____
My Degree Course _____ Ends _____ DTG4

POLICE OFFICER

IF YOU'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER US, WE'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER YOU.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

is organizing a competition, based on qualifications and tests, to constitute a reserve for future recruitment of

english-language secretarial assistants and typists

Conditions:

Candidates must be nationals of one of the Member States of the European Communities; be under the age of 40 on 31st December 1981; have a thorough knowledge of English and a satisfactory knowledge of another official language of the European Communities.

Certificates or diplomas and practical experience required:
- Secretarial assistants: final secondary education certificate or equivalent practical experience, and 2 years' relevant experience.
- Typists: secondary, commercial, technical or vocational studies or equivalent practical experience, and 1 year's relevant experience.

Further information and the obligatory application form (reference Official Journal of the E.C. no. C 328) may be obtained on request in writing from:

Press and Information Office, Commission of the European Communities, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ;
17 Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PH; 4 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.

Applications must be received not later than 31st January 1982.

The Wellington Private Hospital Ltd.

Wellington Place, London, NW8

ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Due to a 110 bed expansion in London of this prestigious private hospital a position has been created for the above post.

The successful applicant will report directly to the Executive Director and will possess a minimum of three years' experience in hospital administration, preferably in the private sector. A proven record of running day to day operations in a similar capacity, along with a working knowledge of expense controls and budgets, is desirable. Previous commissioning and pre-opening experience of a new facility would be an advantage.

The successful candidate will be made accountable for staying within construction and purchasing budgets on this major project. The hospital offers a competitive salary, free meals on duty, free membership to a medical insurance scheme and a contributory pension scheme along with an excellent working environment.

For an application form please write to the Personnel Department or telephone

01-586 5959 extension 2710.

PA/MARKETING EXECUTIVE

Senior partner of Mayfair based international firm of Industrial Surveyors and Valuers requires Personal Assistant/Marketing Executive. Duties include:

a. Processing policy division throughout various office locations.
b. Co-ordinating firms business development department.

Qualifications of successful applicant will include:

Self-motivation; outgoing personality and ability to get on with people inside and outside the organization. Degree/qualification desirable (newly called barrister ideal).

Please apply in writing with curriculum vitae: Box No. 1184G, The Times.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN MUNICIPALITIES BRITISH SECTIONS

INFORMATION OFFICER £6567 to £8052

To join a unit of 5 staff concerned with organizing British Local Government's participation in international and European bodies, providing an information service on EEC matters. The British Sections serve as the International Affairs Unit of the Local Authorities Associations.

The post would suit a recent graduate with some working experience and familiar with the European institutions. Applicants must have a real flair for marshalling information and lucid writing. Ability in French, German or Italian would be an added advantage. The unit of the post is the operation of the British Sections, European Information Service, including the production of a monthly bulletin circulated to all local authorities.

Further details and application form from the Executive Secretary, British Sections, R.I.L.A./C.E.M., 26 Old Queen Street, London SW1H 9BP. Telephone: 01-223 1636. Closing date: 21st January 1982.

JOHN INNES INSTITUTE CELLULAR AND DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGIST

Applications are invited for a post of Head of Department which becomes vacant on the retirement of Professor R. W. Horne. The work of the department centres on plant ultrastructure, cell biology (including advanced techniques of electron microscopy, image analysis in electron microscopy), cell physiology (including studies of intracellular transport), and the organization of plant cell organelles and walls, and protoplasmic studies in the context of plant development and genetic engineering.

The Institute is affiliated with the University of East Anglia and the John Innes Institute, Colney Lane, Norwich. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, John Innes Institute, Colney Lane, Norwich, NR4 7TA. Closing date 20th February 1982.

Redbridge

London Borough

Following a re-organisation of the Council's top administration and management (coinciding with the retirement in the Spring of the present Borough Secretary, Mr. L. C. Alexander) the Council is seeking a person of proven ability, qualification and experience as their new

Director of Administration & Legal Services

A salary of not less than £22,500 (excluding allowances) is offered.

This is a new Directorate (one of six) with responsibility for the Council's legal, administrative, committee, personnel and common services. The Directors will form the top management team, each with wide spheres of responsibility, who, with the Chief Executive will provide an efficient organisation for the effective implementation of the Council's policy.

Persons able to demonstrate a successful record of achievement at top management level with extensive relevant experience are invited to apply for further particulars and application form from the Chief Executive, London Borough of Redbridge, Town Hall, High Road, Ilford, Essex, to be returned by 29 January.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

requires a

HEAD of its MEMBERSHIP DEPARTMENT

at its London-based International Secretariat. The Membership Department encourages the development of Amnesty International throughout the world and provides advice and support to the international membership on a wide range of activities.

Applicants should be familiar with the aims and methods of Amnesty International and should have sound political judgment and experience in a managerial role. Fluent English essential and a working knowledge of French, Spanish or German desirable. Salary approx £10,000.00 per annum (Index-linked). For a detailed job specification and application form send a large size to the Personnel Department, Amnesty International, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF.

Closing date for the return of completed application forms: January 25, 1982.

CAN YOU BRING A SHREWD BUSINESS ACUMEN TO THE BEAUTY BUSINESS?

If you have a shrewd business acumen, a flair for health and beauty consultancy and no reasons to keep you rooted in bleak Britain, then this is a unique tax-free opportunity. Here in Abu Dhabi, one of the most Westernised and emancipated of Middle Eastern States, we are looking for a manager to run a new health and beauty club.

The centre offers a whole range of facilities—including a fully equipped gymnasium, aerobics, sauna, jacuzzi, massage, hairdressing, dietary consultancy and beauty treatments. All it needs is a charismatic personality to be responsible for its commercial efficiency, professional excellence and relaxed ambience.

A self-starter with proven entrepreneurial talent, and impressive management track record and at least a year's experience in the health and beauty industry is essential. A background in diet and nutritional counselling and physical fitness, training is particularly important.

Quite apart from the chance to "run the show" there's the prospect of earning £13,000 a year tax free plus free accommodation and a renewable annual contract.

Write or telephone:

at Lansdowne International Ltd.
International Recruitment Consultants
36 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London SW1E 6AU
Tel. 01-222 0685 for further information and an application form

Chief Executive

£24,506-£26,225 (including London Weighting and supplement of 4½%)

Applications are invited for the above post which will become vacant on the retirement of the present holder.

The Commission's present task is the management of the commercial and industrial assets in eight substantially developed new towns and to carry out the disposal of these assets to the private sector or local authorities as appropriate. The book value of the Commission's net assets is £348m, with a current net value of the order of £550m.

At Corby, however, the Commission is carrying out a substantial industrial development programme to provide more jobs in the town.

The Chief Executive is responsible to the Commission for the whole of its organisation and operations, both at London Headquarters and in towns. Administrative and managerial ability of a high order is essential as the Chief Executive is required to play a leading role in the formulation of policy and the direction and co-ordination of a multi-professional team presently in central and detached locations. Applicants must also have the ability and will to carry out the Commission's role, for which it is responsible to the Secretary of State for the Environment, and maintain good relations with local authorities in all the towns concerned.

The post is in the London Headquarters and is pensionable. The Government has announced its intention to wind up the Commission in due course, but has stated that this will not be before 31st December 1984. Legislation will be required.

Further details of the Commission's function and organisation will be supplied on request.

Full applications marked "Confidential" together with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees should be sent to R. M. Clarke, Chief Executive, Commission for New Towns, Glen House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 6AJ not later than Thursday, 21st January 1982.

Selected applicants will be interviewed in Glen House on Friday, 5th February, 1982.

Commission for the new towns

Partnership Secretary

Architects

London

The wide-ranging responsibilities of this post demand initiative, commercial good sense and sound administrative ability in order to contribute to the organisation and efficiency of the practice. The firm has an established reputation in the UK and overseas for the consistently high quality of its professional work. The Partnership Secretary will head the administration section, and will be responsible for advising the partnership on all legal, financial, personnel and general secretarial matters. Candidates, preferably aged from 25 to 45, must have experience of administration management including contractual legal matters. An ICSA or other

appropriate qualification would be advantageous. The make up of the remuneration package is flexible and for negotiation, with a salary in the range of £13,000 to £16,000. A pension scheme is provided and relocation assistance available.

Write for an application form or send brief CV to the address below, quoting ref: PF58/7859/T on both letter and envelope, and advising us of any other applications you have made to PA Personnel Services within the last twelve months. No details are divulged to clients without prior permission. Initial interviews will be conducted by PA Consultants.

PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park, House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874



A member of PA International

Assistant group secretary

Surrey to £11,000 + car

At the head office of a medium sized quoted group with subsidiaries in Europe and North America, and a range of products renowned for their quality and reliability.

The team is small and as the Group Accountant, to whom you report, combines both financial and secretarial responsibilities you will have ample scope to take on as much of the latter role as your experience and potential will allow. In addition to the statutory and legal side this could include acquisitions, insurance, pensions, properties, personnel policy, vehicles and the H.O. payroll.

Aged from 25 you must have a legal or secretarial qualification. Industrial experience would be useful. Prospects for promotion to Group Secretary in two or three years are good.

Resumes including a daytime telephone number to E J Robins, Executive Selection Division, Ref. RO54.

Coopers & Lybrand associates

Coopers & Lybrand Associates Limited management consultants

Shelley House, Noble Street, London EC2V 7DQ

EUROBONDS

The City based U.K. Subsidiary of a major European Bank, actively engaged in the management of and participation in international bond issues, requires an

ASSISTANT TO THE SYNDICATION MANAGER

Excellent character and a sound education are essential. Applicants should be numerate, well organised and enterprising. A knowledge of German and French would be an advantage.

Candidates with experience in capital markets would be preferred, but consideration will also be given to applicants (including college leavers with 'A' level passes) prepared to undergo training. Remuneration will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Write in confidence enclosing a curriculum vitae to Box 0896 G, The Times.

Ministers' dislike of sociologists disclosed

Deep-seated antagonism to the sociology and social research at the highest levels of the Government is disclosed in the private correspondence between two ministers published today in *New Society*.

According to an exchange of letters between Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Lord Rotschild, Chancellor of the Exchequer, ministers have decided to close the Social Science Research Council.

After the correspondence the Government announced an official inquiry into the work now led by Lord Rotschild, the scientist and former head of the Central Policy Review Staff, and a substantial increase in the council's budget for 1980-83.

Sir Keith dated December 10, 1979, said that Lord Rotschild would look at ways of transferring the council's work to other bodies. He added: "While I am not sure that the Government is in a position to decide whether these changes in responsibility were made, it would be continuing justification for the council's existence."

He then told Sir Geoffrey Fitts, general secretary of the Labour Party, that the quality of the conclusions which would emerge, and the character of the research, were of great importance.

Proceeding with a tried and tested process.

closing the council when he said he wanted Lord Rotherham to provide

Sir Geoffrey replied: "You know from my correspondence with Mark Currie [former Minister of Lands] that I have no doubts my Treasury colleagues and I have about the value of some of those activities [of the SSRC]. But indeed I consented to his suggestion that we should give priority to the natural sciences within the Research Council's field. This has my strongest support."

In a statement about this subject yesterday Sir Keith said that he proposed to publish Lord Rothschild's response and that it would be judged by objectively minded and able individuals.

But the existence of what appears to be indeed a plot within the Government to provoke opposition among scientists and others who have received grants from the council was also made known by Sir Geoffrey to the House of Commons as chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission.

NOON TODAY Precipitation is shown in millimeters. **FRONTS** **Clouds** **Other**

High tides

	AM	NY	PM	ET
London/Strait	3:15	6:45		
Alameda	11:05	5:20	11:20	4:45
Albany	4:30	11:0	5:04	12:24
Alexandria	8:57	1:11	5:04	12:24
Cardiff	4:17	11:1	4:31	11:51
Darmstadt	3:40	5:50	3:34	5:51
Edinburgh	4:17	11:1	4:31	11:51
Flushing	2:33	4:48	3:04	4:48
Glasgow	10:17	4:48	11:03	4:48
Hamburg	9:15	5:34	5:34	5:34
Hyderabad	7:55	5:7	8:15	5:7
Haifa	7:55	5:7	8:15	5:7
London	3:15	6:45		
Lyons	8:45	5:20	12:17	5:20
Liverpool	6:34	2:8	7:28	2:8
Lowestoft	9:11	4:5	10:00	4:5
Madrid	9:15	3:2	6:40	3:2
Hilbert Hamt	2:28	6:3	2:58	6:3
Manila	2:17	5:4	3:38	5:4
Manila	2:17	5:4	3:38	5:4
Portland	4:01	1:8	4:24	1:8
Portland	8:28	6:3	9:20	6:3
Stockholm	8:32	5:8	9:05	5:8
Stockholm	3:24	4	6:15	4
Stockholm	7:22	4:15	8:17	4:15
Tripoli	12:55	5:8	1:37	5:8
Wilmington	12:55	5:8	1:37	5:8

Time associated in parentheses is for London.

Around Britain

13 35	13 52	14 09	Toronto	14 36
13 37	13 57	14 14	Toronto	14 36